

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. IX.—NO. 52.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1898

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

## UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Subscribed ... \$1,500,000  
Capital Paid Up ... 1,493,300  
Reserve ... 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., ... President.  
Hon. E. J. Price, ... Vice-Pres.  
E. E. Webb, ... General Manager.  
J. G. Billett, ... Inspector.

### BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Morden, Man.
Boisbassin, Man.	Melita, N.W.T.
Carberry, Man.	Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Carmichael, N.W.T.	Norwood, Ont.
Deloraine, Man.	Neepawa, Man.
Glenboro, " "	Ottawa, Ont.
Greta, " "	Quebec, Que.
Holland, " "	Quebec, (S. Lewis, S.)
Hastings, Ont.	Sudbourn, Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Souris, Man.
Lethbridge, " "	Toronto, Ont.
Macleod, " "	Virden, Man.
Marmouville, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.
Minnedosa, Man.	Winnipeg, Ont.
Montreal, Quebec.	Winnipeg, Man.

### MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.  
Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.  
Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager

## NORTH-WEST

### .. LIME ..

has no equal being stronger and superior in every respect to any other lime.

### WE HAVE IT NEWLY BURNT

and the great demand for it is the best proof of its merits. Buy from us and save excessive freight rates. Our prices are right.

## JAS. MCLELLAND,

Plain and Ornamental Plasterer.

## Lumber, Lime, WOOD

Encourage home industry by buying from us.

### SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOW SHADES WITH PATENT FLY ESCAPE.

Flour	\$ 3.00
Graham Flour	2.00
Wheat Meal	2.00
Corn Meal	2.00
Chop per ton	\$22.00 to 25.00
Grinding per cwt.	40
Chopping, 12 1/2 and	10

Sacks extra. Please leave cash with order.

## E. Simpson & Co.

## New Brick Yard

### BEST RED BRICK IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has purchased the Moose Jaw brick yard and is prepared to supply the trade with the genuine article at moderate cost. For particulars call and see us or write.

## W. White.

Windsor Hotel, Moose Jaw.

### HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Good money made at home. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. THE STANDARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. B, LONDON, ONT.

OFFICIAL TIME WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c



Others Follow

## The Model Grocery Store .. is Booming ..

We are filled up with Up-To-Date goods and prices are lower than ever before known in Moose Jaw. The crowds flock in to get a share of the bargains. The prices we pay for butter and eggs is bound to fetch them and when they are convinced they call again. We sell groceries that are groceries and nothing but groceries. Farmers! tie your horses to one of our posts and drop in to sample our stock. Try our pure American coal oil. We handle no other as it is the best and most economical.

J. A. McLEAN

## Summer Suitings

### FOUR THINGS

Characterize our Summer Suitings.....

THE QUALITY  
THE WORKMANSHIP  
THE FIT AND  
THE PRICE.

We have placed in our window a nice selection of English and Canadian tweeds. Your \$18.00 choice for....

W. N. Mitchell.



Mr. Cameron, of Fraser & Cameron, Indian Head, is in town. If you are going to build consult him. Watch this space next week.



## Flies

are very little things but it requires .....

### Screen Doors & Windows

to keep them out—wemakethemtoorder

WHEN YOU DECIDE TO BUILD CONSULT US

R. BEARD.

Contractor and Builder.

Just placed in stock . . .

Car of Choice Groceries & Crockery . . .

ROBINSON & HAMILTON

To Follow :

Car of Sugar  
Car of Salt ..

Before purchasing get our prices.

## Business Booming

At J. A. Healey & Co's.

## Why?

On account of the values we are giving in Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Etc.....

A large consignment of dry goods just opened. Splendid values in all staple goods.

## Manitoba Granite

SUMMERVILLE & CO., of Brandon, Man., the largest and best equipped marble works in the Dominion, are now manufacturing at their own yards, and polishing at their own mills at Brandon the Native Granite of Manitoba. It is a beautiful dark red color, very fine in texture, and takes the highest possible polish.

### A WORD TO THOSE WHO WANT A MONUMENT OR MEMORIAL STONE.

Do not order till you have seen samples of this beautiful granite. It is the purest, honestest, and most durable that is on the market. It is equal in finish and is finer in the grain than the best Scotch or New Brunswick granite, and fifty per cent cheaper, as we are saving both duty and freight by using home material; and we are the only producers of this stone. All orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention; and finished second to none in the Dominion. Our travellers are now showing designs and samples. We also make Curling Stones of this granite, which are considered by Mr. F. Knight and others of Manitoba's best curlers who have tried them, to be equal to the best Scotch stones.

Travellers—W. C. Stewart, W. Summerville, D. McIntyre.

### SPECIAL MEETING.

Inspector Parry Resigns.—Moose Jaw to be Visited by 200 Newspaper Men.

A special meeting of the town Council was held on Monday evening. Mayor Bogue occupied the chair and Councillors Herrier, McDonald, Munns and Grayson were present. Communications were received from W. J. White, Press Agent, Ottawa, regarding the reception and entertainment of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Press Association, which consists of about 200 newspaper men, who are on an excursion to the coast and will pass through Moose Jaw about July 18th; from J. A. Reid, Regina, regarding the appointment of Jno. Riddell as poundkeeper; from W. F. Lee, notifying the Council that the catch basin and drain was completed and requesting payment; from J. H. Parry, resigning his position as inspector; and from G. W. Sharpe, requesting advance on salary. The Board of Works recommended the payment of the account of Mr. Hugh McDougall (\$5.24), and, as requested, submitted an estimate (\$400.00) for the replanking of Manitoba Street bridge with three inch plank and putting in new 4x12 inch stringers and replanking High Street bridge. The report was adopted and the Committee instructed to call for tenders. The accounts of J. H. Parry, salary, was referred to the Finance Committee, and the communication of F. W. Lee to the Board of Works. An order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of G. B. Sharpe to the amount of \$50.00 and THE TIMES \$2.00. The resignation of the inspector was laid over until next meeting. The Mayor and Councillor Munns, chairman of Finance were appointed a committee to interview the business men of the town respecting the raising of funds to entertain the press excursionists.

### "Broncho Busting"

This spring considerable 'broncho busting' has been done in Moose Jaw and our principal streets seem to have a great attraction for the unruly animals. The thing has become a nuisance and a dread to ladies and children. Steps should be taken to stop it.

### The Knights of the Macabees.

A tent of the Knights of the Macabees of the World was instituted here on the evening of Monday, June 27th, in the Masonic hall, by Deputy Supreme Commander A. A. Macdonald, assisted by Sir Knight W. M. Stephens. The following were the officers elected:—W. N. Mitchell, Commander; J. C. Boyle, Lieut.-Commander; R. E. Plaxton, Record and Finance Keeper; Chas. Stevenson, Chaplain; W. Y. Youngblood, Sergeant; Dr. McCulloch, Physician; H. Pitcher, Master at Arms; D. McTavish, 1st M. of G.; W. A. Snow, 2nd M. of G.; Wm. Keay, Sentinel; A. G. Simmons, Picket.

### The Union Bank of Canada.

The annual report of the Union Bank of Canada, a branch of which was recently established in Moose Jaw, takes note of important additions to its capital and the number of its branches, which additions have special reference to the extension of its business in Manitoba and the North-West. The bank has already eighteen branches in Manitoba and six in the Territories and the steps above noted may be taken as evidence of the bank's confidence in the commercial future of the West. The net profits of the bank last year were \$134,541, and after the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent, an addition to the reserve account was made of \$25,000 and to the credit of profit and loss of over \$20,000, besides writing off \$5,000 from the bank premises account. The Union Bank has been steadily following the increase of population in Western Canada by extending its business facilities, and this course has proved so satisfactory in its results that the further extensions now contemplated cannot be regarded as experimental.

### REGINA SUMMER FAIR.

Agricultural Society Organized to Prepare for an Exhibition Next Year.

A meeting was held at Regina last Saturday afternoon the object of which was to discuss the question of an agricultural fair for the Regina district. There was considerable debate as to whether there should be a fall fair this year or a summer fair next year, and the latter course was ultimately decided upon. A long conversation ensued as to the organization to give effect to this decision, during which Mr. Willoughby, president of the old agricultural society, said that that body had been virtually dead for some years. On motion the meeting unanimously decided to form itself into a new agricultural society. On proceeding to the election of officers it was decided to have a large directorate, with representatives in the various localities, whose province it will be to promote the interests of the new organization in their respective districts. The following officers were then elected:—President, G. Spring-Rice; Vice-presidents, R. H. Williams and Wm. Grant; Secretary, Wm. Trant.

### TEBBITT SENTENCED.

The Boston Defaulter to Serve Not Less Than Three and Not More Than Five Years.

A despatch from Boston states that Abraham Tebbitt, the defaulting leather commission merchant who was arrested on the Pacific express a few miles west of here last winter by Sergt. DeRossiter, and tried at Regina on a charge of embezzlement, was sentenced on Tuesday to serve not less than three and not more than five years in State prison.

### MAIDEN BLUSHES.

How They Fade When the Hand of Disease and Disorder Lays Hands on Them—What a Good-thing is a Reliable and Well-Tried Remedy—How We Heal the Return of the Pink of Health Under Its Influence—If Its Good for the Maiden, Its Good for the Mother.

"My daughter had been suffering for nearly two years with nervous prostration, indigestion and other complaints which give in their turns are subject to. For days at a time she was confined to her bed, and could retain nothing on her stomach. Our family physician finally declared she was in a decline. We despaired of her recovery. She gradually grew worse. I had found no little benefit from remedies I was skeptical about trying South American Nervine. I, however, procured a bottle and relief came like magic; the pain left her in a day, and after taking five bottles she was completely cured and as well and hearty as ever she had been. Mrs. Geo. Smith, Orangeville, Ont. Sold by W. W. Role.

## The Central Hall

LARGEST AND MOST COMMODIOUS IN MOOSE JAW.

### Centrally Situated

Excellent stage and dressing rooms. Celebrated Bell piano for use of patrons.

TERMS CASH.

Robt. Snodde, Prop.

### IMPOUNDED.

On June 25th, one dark brown filly, branded U on left shoulder; one dark grey filly, branded C on left shoulder; one light bay filly branded 2 on left shoulder. Brands not very distinct. If not claimed will be sold according to law. JAS. CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper, 22 1/2 St. S22p.

### STRAYED.

Strayed from my ranch at Eye Brow Lake about two months ago one bay team of five-year old horses. One has four white feet to knees, spot on forehead. The other has a few white hairs on one hind foot. Both have bell brand on right side of neck and both are mane docked. Information thankfully received. Any person returning them to the ranch or leaving them in Moose Jaw will be suitably rewarded. D. A. A. ROSS, Moose Jaw, Assn. 421.



## THE MOOSE JAW TIMES.

MOOSE JAW, N.W.T.

### TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

#### British Government Decides to Meet Russia's Increase.

The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "The government apparently has yielded to the importunities of the naval alarmists, like Lord Charles Boscawen, and the forward section of the ministerialists. To these Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Salisbury's confessions that England dare not defy France and Russia in defence of the policy of an open door in China and West Africa, was bitterly humiliating. If they agreed, England is not capable of meeting France and Russia on the seas, she ought to be promptly made so. Supporting them, Lord Boscawen struck the old familiar alarmist note of French and Russian activity, declaring that whereas in 1890 England stood in the matter of ships, complete and building, with a superiority of 2 per cent. over France and Russia together, now she stands in an inferiority of 10 per cent."

"To this Mr. Chamberlain at last yielded. His statement in the house of commons the other night accepted as meaning that the government had decided on the new naval programme which the ministerial forwarders declare should create four armed cruisers and twenty destroyers at a cost of not less than an extra \$6,000,000 for 1898 to meet the Russian seven year appropriation of \$86,000,000."

"The promise of the final closing of the chapter of Canadian and United States disputes is a source of widespread English satisfaction, while such a suggestion as comes from the rebels at Manila that they will form a republic under Anglo-American tutelage, fits in with many English ideas."

"Of the future relations of England and America there is, however, another side, this big American idea to which Englishmen are heroically trying to shut their eyes. This other side is revealed by the views of the Republican party going into the autumn campaign squarely committed to imperialism, on the ground that by including Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, the Carolines, San Domingo and Hayti within home tariff barriers, it will be unnecessary to abandon the protective system."

"I asked two representative English public men what would be the effect of the realization of this forecast. One was an intimate and prominently of the ministry, the other an ex-cabinet minister of the Liberal persuasion. Both emphatically declared that it would be quite impossible to reach an Anglo-American understanding on high protectionist lines. America, of course, could do what it pleased with the tariff at home, but the only possible basis of co-operation with England outside must be on the basis of an open door and equal trading opportunities, at least to the whole English speaking world. That may also be safely said to be the idea of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. In the persistent talk about Anglo-American co-operation nothing is more certain than that English enthusiasm for Anglo-American co-operation would fizzle out like a damp squib, if it were realized here that the end of it all would only be the creation of another commercial enemy for England among colonizing nations."

#### SPAIN'S HONOR FIRST.

#### Don Carlos Subordinates His Interests to Those of Spain.

El Imperial publishes an interview its correspondent has had with Don Carlos. As it is understood that the pretender revised the interview before it was published, his statements may be regarded as the nature of a manifesto.

Don Carlos said: "I won't conceal from you that when I left Venice last April I was resolved to protest by means of force and arms, that is by ordering my partisans to rise, against the people who were prostituting our country by a series of unimaginable humiliations, but when I learned war against the United States was imminent and might be declared at any moment, I changed my resolution and firmly decided to observe the most absolute impassivity. Unswerving from this decision, I do not desire to create the least difficulty for my country, since it is most important that all her children should sacrifice themselves for her. My enforced inaction puts me to despair, but I carry it to the extreme of depriving myself even of expressing my opinion as to current events."

"The governing statesmen who have committed the crime of not preparing the nation for a war every one saw to be unavoidable for the last two years, will never be able to accuse me of having withdrawn a single Spanish will from the national forces in the fight with the United States. They brought on the war by yielding continually to American demands, and they will have to take the responsibilities of their mistakes. This attitude of mine will last so long as the present condition of affairs endures, but when the hour for the great settlement arrives, it shall make up for my present silence. I will then take my revenge, not by means of words alone, but by means of acts; and I will do that as soon as my conscience as a Spaniard permits me to do it. I am firmly resolved to fulfill my duty to the end, and to omit no sacrifice in order to redeem and avenge Spain."

Don Carlos, questioned as to the policy he would adopt in case he should mount the throne, said he could not enter upon that subject now, beyond admitting the necessity for a large increase in the navy; but he declared that he had thought out and completed plans regarding the military problem, and the question of Spain's foreign

policy. "They are my favorite subjects of meditation," he observed, "and I have certain mature ideas of my own regarding them. I have even carried out some preliminaries respecting alliances, which I hope will some day yield excellent fruit. This, in my judgment, is the capital point, because the proud isolation of Great Britain has been and is deeply felt to Spain. I must pass the same judgment on the policy of going about begging for protection and intervention. The result of such a policy can only be to reduce to the condition of Greece or Serbia, the Spanish nation, which was once the mistress of the world."

Don Carlos spoke eloquently of the necessity for prosecuting the war to the utmost. "Our people's wonderful nerve and spirit of resolution and exalted sentiment of honor are," he said, "the only force Spain can bring to a nation with which she may strike an alliance in the day of the coming European conflagration. She must, therefore, preserve jealously that force and spirit."

The only disasters possible for us now are moral disasters, for we have no further ones to suffer, having suffered all. Therefore, if, for example, Admiral Cervera, surrounded by forces ten times superior to his own, and having been granted a chance to capitulate on conditions comparatively honorable, should prefer to make a sally and lose all his vessels, sinking at the same time as many American warships as he could, he would do not only an heroic deed, but also a useful work by preserving to Spain the aura of which no enemy has yet been able to deprive her."

The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, commenting on the interview with Don Carlos published in El Imperial, says: "The fact that his son and heir, Don James, is serving in the Russian army may be an indication of the direction Don Carlos leans in as regards alliances. His statements hint very clearly that if the Spanish government yields to the United States on conditions he regards dishonorable, he will interfere to try to save Spain from shame."

#### VERMILLION RIVER GOLD.

#### A. H. Gracey Makes His Report to the Government.

A. H. Gracey, who investigated the reported placer discoveries in Vermillion river district, has put in his report to the government. After giving his tip in detail, he sums up as follows: "There is an extensive territory in Vermillion and Wahanapietoe basins (possibly extending west of Lake Onaping, as I found traces of gold on the banks of that lake, containing large deposits of auriferous gravel. Little of the gravel sampled along the route would go more than twelve to fifteen cents per cubic yard; the average was much less, although pans have been washed that would indicate a value of from fifty cents to \$1 per cubic yard. In California ground has been worked at a profit by improved hydraulic methods which yielded only three cents per ton and in British Columbia gravel is handled at a profit which yields sixteen and one-quarter cents per cubic yard. With an improved chain bucket dredge gravel has been handled at a cost of from three to five cents per cubic yard. A dredge of this type is calculated to handle from sixty to a hundred cubic yards per hour and requires only enough water to float it and wash the gravel."

"These deposits show water action, and necessarily a much larger body than that now existing. The coarsest gold under a microscope appears mostly in thin plates and flakes with rounded edges, while finer colors are more 'sherry' in form. To estimate the probable value of these placers would be impossible until more actual development work has been done. They are not 'poor men's diggings,' so far as can be judged at present, and whether they will improve in value as bed rock is approached, which in a general sense is the case with placer diggings, remains to be seen. My examinations were necessarily superficial."

#### Riotous Soldiers.

A special to the New York World from Washington says: One hundred and fifty soldiers of the 65th New York regiment went to the cabin of John Bridge, a hotel resort, seven miles from the city, and took possession of the hotel. The costly mirrors were smashed, pictures stripped from the wall and beer bottles and glass were thrown in every direction. Word was sent to camp and a picked company from a New Jersey regiment marched on the doublequick to arrest the rowdies. When the guard was sighted, the New Yorkers took to the woods. Later in the day the mob surrounded arolley car and smashed it with stones, injuring several passengers. An investigation will begin at once, and arrests will be made, and severe punishment meted out.

#### Are Very Prosperous.

Vice-President Shaughnessy has returned to Montreal very much pleased with the evidence everywhere of great prosperity and the excellent condition of the C. P. R. Throughout the whole trip he found the mining industry in West Kootenay down to a substantial basis. He is satisfied that the Trail smelter will soon be taxed to its utmost capacity. He reiterates the statement that the C. P. R. is in the melting business solely with a view of treating ores at actual cost, and thus stimulating the mining of low grade ores.

Mr. Shaughnessy in an interview, stated that when called upon to do so, the C. P. R. will make a statement in regard to the charge concerning the treatment of men in the Crow's Nest Pass, which the company has perfect justification to give to the public when the proper time comes.

H. Hindmarsh, a Bramford ball player, in a recent game, hit the ball to the pitcher, and tried to beat it to first baseman, but hit Hindmarsh, breaking his jaw.

The Sarnia Canadian says that the fishing season, which opened May 15, has so far been practically a failure, the nets coming in sometimes without a white fish or nickle in them.

We can't understand why fishes that look well are always so uncomfortable.



**D. FOWLER'S  
EXT. OF  
WILD  
STRAWBERRY**

Is the most reliable and effective remedy known for the relief and cure of DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, CRAMPS, CHOLERA and SUMMER COMPLAINT. It settles the stomach, stimulates the heart, soothes and heals the irritated bowels.

**NEVER FAILS.**

"For several seasons we have relied on Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for all summer complaints. A few doses always give relief and it never fails to cure. We think it a very valuable medicine as precious as gold." MRS. F. C. WINGLER, Fort Hill, Ont.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

#### WOLSELEY DECLINES.

#### New York Tribune Discovers an Imperial State Secret.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "The rumor that the Duke of Connaught will be viceroy of Canada is without foundation. The post has been at the disposal of Lord Wolseley, who is believed to have intimated that he would prefer to remain commander-in-chief. There is probably a secret chapter in current history which will some day be related with authority. The Queen is supposed to hold the opinion that the command of the army is a royal function and to have been discontinued since the Duke of Cambridge was forced to retire. It is not unlikely that the real object of the overtures made to Lord Wolseley to accept the post of viceroy for the Duke of Connaught, rather than for Lord Roberts. This is military gossip, which is entered in private diaries if there be another Samuel Pepys taking notes of what is going on under the surface."

#### SEND FOOD OR COFFINS.

#### Newfoundland Fishermen Dying of Starvation.

The British steamer Alva, bound for Polley's Island, to load ore for Philadelphia, has arrived here after four days confinement in the ice floes. She reports that the ocean is covered with ice fields and that there are thousands of icebergs along the coast. She also reports that four tramp steamers are blockaded at Twilling, that the mail boat Virginia Lake is also blockaded and unable to reach White Bay with provisions for the destitute fishermen.

Heartrending reports of suffering and starvation are reaching this city from French Shore settlements. Seven persons, it is said, have died of hunger in St. Anthony, where the poor are living on dry cod fish doled out by the residents. If a steamer does not reach there soon with food it is feared, scores will perish. From Quirpon to Cape Norman there is not a barrel of flour. In a small cove at the bottom of White Bay six families are reduced to half a barrel of flour. Five men walked across the bay looking for a trade schooner. When they found it they were like living skeletons and nearly dead. They informed the captain, who gave them some provisions, that if they failed to get back within a week all their families would be starved to death.

Another case is reported where a family had been existing on a loaf of bread for six days. The Rev. John Lynch, a Catholic priest, residing in Conche, dispatched a messenger to Tilt Cove with a telegram couched in those appalling words: "Send on provisions at once; if not, boards to make coffins."

Destitution is also reported in Salmon Cove, Perry Cove and other places in the Bay de Verde district. The weather is bad and trade is unusually depressed.

The commencing of operations on the extension of the N. P. from Edmont to Hartney has given great pleasure to the farmers in that portion of the country, where they have been asking for a railroad for some years. Now the long since projected branch from Killarney to Hartney is to be constructed, and surveys are already busy surveying the line, and securing the right-of-way. Supt. James, on a recent visit to Hartney, said that the line would be built this year. This will make Hartney one of the railway centres of the province. The country traversed by both the N. P. extension and the branch from Killarney is all well settled up, and of splendid quality.

J. W. Colpitts of the Klondike Co-operative Grubstake Mining company, was arrested at Ashcroft, B.C., and brought back to Calgary, charged with attempts to defraud Davidson of \$500. It appears Colpitts bought twenty head of horses from Davidson and then sold them to a third party and left for Ashcroft without paying for them. He also omitted to pay the wages of a guide engaged at Edmont and waiting there for the past two months for the party to start. The Chicago directors are unable to raise the purchase money.

If women had more pockets in their clothes they wouldn't lose so many things.

When people want a story scattered they preface their telling by saying 'secrecy upon you'.

The Mark Lane Express, London, in its weekly review of the crop situation says: The warm weather comes in time to help the wheat, which has reached a critical stage, but the most which can be hoped is an increased acreage, for the balance there will be a decrease in the yield. The rust has invaded the wheat fields of France, and heavy rains have laid the corn in entire departments, but it is still hoped there will be an average crop. There are good reports from Russia, both of the Azima and Chirkasowin gs."

The senate committee in Washington on the Nicaragua canal have agreed to report a bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The bill practically provides for the construction of the canal by the United States. The Maritime Canal company is to be continued, but all the stock is to be held by the governments of the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The bill provides for the payment of \$5,000,000 to the present stockholders for the work already performed.

A fellow's shoe strings never break except when he is in a hurry and already late in the morning.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**  
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.



**ANTISEPTIC  
SPRUCE ...  
FIBREWARE**

The perishable made imperishable. The expense of packing transformed from an obstacle to a trade. These small pills of from 3 to 12 lbs. capacity, keep Butter, Lard, Mince Meat, etc., sweet and pure an indefinite length of time. They resist corrosion and decay, and guard their contents from all contamination. No danger of evil effects attending tin-lined goods.

Get samples and prices.  
**THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, HULL.**  
TEES & PERSSE, Agents,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### NO PAIN. NO GRIPE.

**Laxa Liver Pills Perfect Cure for Constipation.**

MESSES. T. MILLER & CO., Toronto, Ont.: Gentlemen—I am pleased to testify to the great benefit I have received from the use of Laxa Liver Pills. I was very much constipated and felt great distress after eating. Your Laxa Liver Pills regulated my stomach and restored my entire system to healthy action. The effect of these pills is most natural and effective, free from any gripping or pain. They cause not the least inconvenience. My advice to all who may see this is to try them, for I know they are good.

(Signed) JOHN DOHERTY,  
25 North Street,  
St. John, N.B.

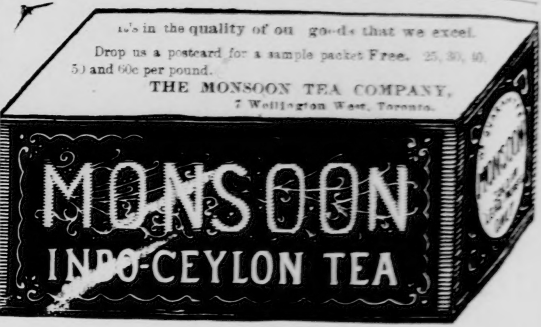
"Blue Ribbon"  
Tea  
Baking Powder  
and Spices  
You will find  
these goods reliable  
B.B. & G.

## 52 BOILS

"Three years ago I was troubled with boils, and tried several remedies recommended by friends, but they were of no avail. I had FIFTY-TWO BOILS in all, and found nothing to give me relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. The first bottle I took made a complete cure and proved so very satisfactory that I have recommended B.B.B. to many of my friends who have used it with good results." A. J. MUSTARD, Hyder, Man.

Any one troubled with Boils, Pimples, Rashes, Ulcers, Sores, or any Chronic or Malignant Skin Disease, who wants a perfect cure, should use only

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**



It is in the quality of our goods that we excel.  
Drop us a postcard for a sample packet Free. 25, 50, 75, and 100 per pound.  
**THE MONSOON TEA COMPANY.**  
7 Wellington Street, Toronto.

**MONSOON  
INDO-CEYLON TEA**

**ROYAL  
PURE WHITE  
WASHING  
POWDER**

FOR SOFTENING WATER AND  
CLEANING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING  
THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.  
All the people use it.  
HARLAN FULTON,  
Pleasant Bay, C. B.

There are only a few women who know how to cook.

**Quickcure** hee's Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, etc.

When a woman misses a social gathering, the rest of the women wonder if she didn't have clothes to wear.

**Minard's Liniment** the best hair restorer.

We women miss life only when we have never met the man to reverence.

**Minard's Liniment** for Rheumatism.

Some folks idea of playing a good game of checkers is to be a real slow.

An expert house cleaner is in a great deal more demand than a poor preacher.

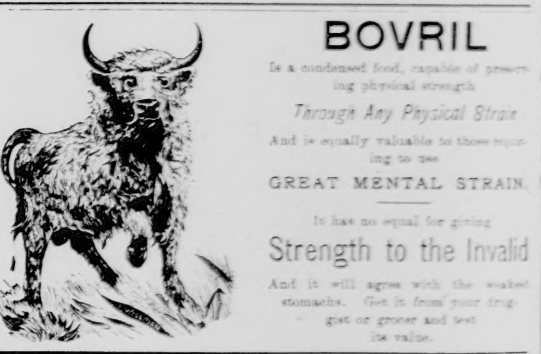
**Minard's Liniment** is the best.

Most people imagine that doing unto others as they would have others do unto them means to favor them.

**Minard's Liniment** Cures LaGrippe.

That small motives are at the bottom of many illustrious actions, is a modern discovery.

**Use Vapors of Quickcure** for Throat Troubles.



**BOVRIL**

Is a condensed food, capable of procuring physical strength.

Through Any Physical Strain

And is equally valuable to those requiring to be

GREAT MENTAL STRAIN.

It has no equal for giving

Strength to the Invalid

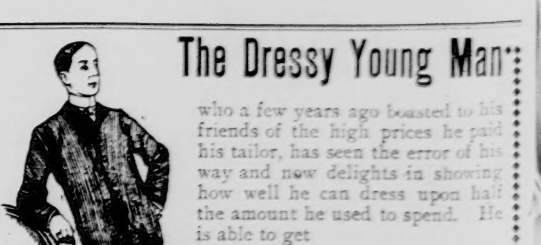
And it will agree with the weakest stomach. Get it from your druggist or grocer and test its value.

While there's life there's hope

**Use Richards' Pure**

IT'S THE BEST.

Be sure you get RICHARDS'. Sold by all grocers, or write D. Richards, Woodstock, Ontario, giving your full address, and I will return you FREE an Illustrated Book.



**The Dressed Young Man**

who a few years ago boasted to his friends of the high prices he paid his tailor, has seen the error of his way and now delights in showing how well he can dress upon half the amount he used to spend. He is able to get

**Shorey's Ready to Wear Clothing**

in every Fabric, Style and Trimming that the so called, swell tailor gave him, but costing very much less because tailored in advance of his order. In quality, make, finish and fashion just as good. In short, everything the same but the price.

In the pocket he finds Shorey's Guarantee Card which means that if his clothes are not satisfactory in every way he may have his money refunded.



OR. THE DETECTIVE'S DAUGHTER.

"A WOMAN'S CRIME," "THE MISSING DIAMOND,"  
ETC., ETC.

broad brow and firm chin. The little white hands were shapely and strong, and the dainty feet pressed down the daisies softly yet firmly, with quiet but

ween the two weavers who had proffered  
their respective suits, in a manner so  
very different, beneath that self same  
ce. A look of fixed resolve settled

ne a frequent and welcome visitor.  
e day there came to the office where

If she should, you might marry her, T  
know," she suggested maliciously. 6

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# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 50c—solid nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first-class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1898.

### PROHIBITION AND THE REVENUE.

In view of the action of Parliament in making provision for the taking of a prohibition plebiscite throughout Canada, that question is assuming very practical form and is now being more widely considered than ever. The phase of the question which most readily presents itself to the politicians, is that bearing upon the revenue production of the nation. The statement is being heralded over the land that the liquor traffic is a source of revenue to Canada to the extent of about \$8,000,000 a year. We deem it quite probable that eight out of every ten readers of THE TIMES are ready to accept that statement as a literal fact. It is, however, not a fact. In the first place the original object of placing a license on the traffic was not to produce a revenue, but to restrict the sale of liquor. It was only after the friends of the traffic began to realize that the sale of liquor might be prohibited that they raised this cry as an argument in favor of the license system.

At the time the Prime Minister announced the Government's intention to introduce this measure, The Leader (Regina) had a very pointed article on this phase of the question, and, as it "strikes the nail on the head" perhaps more squarely than we could, we take pleasure in reproducing it here.

The Leader said: "A more unfounded, and we might say, confounded, fallacy was never so largely credited. The liquor traffic is not a source of revenue. It is simply an avenue for revenue—an easy avenue, which with singular appropriateness may be compared to that broad and easy road which leadeth to destruction. It is perfectly correct to say that the abolition of the liquor traffic would necessitate new methods of raising revenue; but it is wholly false to assert that such abolition would make necessary the finding of new sources of revenue. The only sources of revenue in the possession of a nation are its domain—that is to say, its lands, forests, mines and fishing grounds—and the people the nation comprises, who develop the natural riches of the domain.

"The government of Canada today require an annual revenue approximating \$40,000,000. Its only sources of revenue are its five millions of people, and the territory and waters within its bounds. Prohibition of liquor would not lessen Canada's population by one soul, nor rob her territory of a foot of land. Than how could it cripple Canada's tax-paying power? The result of prohibition would be the very opposite. No citizen's tax-paying power is lessened by his abstention from the use of intoxicants, and it may be logically declared that no community or nation will be weakened in tax-paying power through total abstinence. Any man who will bear in mind that with the liquor traffic existing, all the revenue of the government is paid by the people, will have no difficulty in arriving at the correct solution of the revenue phase of the Prohibition problem.

"To place at the disposal of the government the \$7,000,000 a year credited to the liquor traffic, the people of Canada have to spend \$40,000,000 a year. In other words the drink bill of Canada is \$40,000,000 a year, of which sum only

\$7,000,000 finds its way into the public treasury. It seems plain, doesn't it?—that with prohibition, the money now spent in drink, would alone meet the annual necessities of government, and that the free trade era might immediately be inaugurated because the tariff for revenue would no longer be needful."

The Commercial says: "The binder twine market continues wild and excited. Prices have again advanced sharply in eastern and United States markets. At eastern points in the United States sisal twine is quoted at 9 to 11c as a brand, 10 to 12c for mixed twine, and 11 to 13c for pure manilla. Here the market is quoted at 10c for sisal, 11c for mixed manilla, and 12c for pure manilla, for car lots. These prices, however, are purely nominal, as there is no business doing whatever. Nobody is buying any twine now, as they could not compete with those who sold earlier, and twine is being sold retail to consumers at less than it could be laid down for in car lots. Dealers, of course, would not purchase at higher prices than farmers are buying for. If the supply runs short the advance will have to be paid before the harvest is over, but in the meantime the market is entirely nominal. Those who bought early have a good chance to make big money on twine if they take advantage of the market position now.

Young Phillips, who was one of the expedition of eight who took the Merrimac into the channel of Santiago harbor, is a Canadian son of an Intercolonial railway official at St. John, N.B. There were a number of Canadians on the Maine, and one a French Canadian, who was afterwards killed by the same shell that killed Eosign Bagley on the Winslow. Is the American navy full of Canadians, or is it that the Canadians who are there supply more than their share of the men who are in dangerous places?—Asks the Montreal Herald.

The Rossland oppositionists have nominated James Martin. The Vancouver members of the same combination have nominated Mr. Joe Martin. Kamloops will have Mr. G. B. Martin in the field on the government side. And here in Victoria Archer Martin is said to have a kink in his neck toward the parliament building. Will the rest of the tribe of Martin kindly put in an appearance, so that the procession may proceed without interruption?—Victoria Colonist.

April is an eventful month in the history of the United States. The revolt of the thirteen colonies was in April (1775); Congress proclaimed the cessation of hostilities in April (1783), and in the same month ratified the preliminary treaty of peace with Great Britain; the war of 1812 began in April; the war with Mexico began in April (1846); the war of the rebellion opened in April (1861); Lee surrendered in April (1865); Congress proclaimed war with Spain in April (1898).

The Whitewood Herald says of the new Lient Governor: "He is a man that is eminently fitted to fill the dignified position to which he has been appointed. He stands high in his profession, being one of Canada's leading lawyers. We trust that his connection with the Territories will prove a pleasure to himself and profitable to the people."

### Official Guardians.

Under a new law incorporated in the Judicature Ordinance at the last session of the North-West Legislature, making provision for the administration of estates left without immediate heirs or proper guardianship, the following gentlemen have been appointed Public Administrators:—

M. McKenzie of Macleod for Southern Alberta;

C. C. McCall of Calgary for Central Alberta;

N. D. Beck of Edmonton for Northern Alberta;

James McKay of Prince Albert, for Saskatchewan;

N. McKenzie of Regina for Western Assiniboia;

Wm. Grayson of Moose Jaw for Moose Jaw deputy district;

E. A. C. McLaugh of Moosomin for Eastern Assiniboia;

R. H. Wyssman of Yorkton for Yorkton deputy district.

It is now said on good authority that Lot's wife passed some other woman and looked back to see what she had on.

WAGHORN'S OIL, 25 CENTS PER GALLON.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

## First Class Boots and Shoes.

LATEST STYLES FROM JNO. M'PHERSON

CARS OF GOODS COMING

Best Quality of Paints  
Seed Oats, Garden Seeds  
Cream Separators  
Bluestone  
Good Ontario Green Apples

R. BOGUE.

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER

LIBERALS HAVE NO REASON TO BE ANXIOUS

Of the Work of the Session—The Government has Already Accomplished Much that Redounds to Their Credit and in the Interests of Our Fair Dominion Election Promises Kept.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 23.—The session which has now become a matter of history has been one which the Liberal party throughout the country has no reason to be ashamed of. During the first two sessions of their term of office, the first of which was entered upon when they had only just assumed the reins of power, the Government was fully occupied in getting its bearings and picking up the threads of administration, reorganizing the machinery, introducing, cleaning up, weeding out, and generally discovering where they were at. To assume control after 18 years of Opposition, especially following in the footsteps of a party in which, according to one of its greatest exponents, was "planted the instincts of Government," was no small undertaking, and until current events can be impartially and dispassionately reviewed in the light of history we probably shall not fully appreciate the ability, tact, and consummate skill and foresight with which the great work has been so successfully carried on. Surrounded by men of legislative and administrative acumen from every section of the Dominion, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has accomplished much already, and indications are abundant in every direction of much more in the near future that will still further redound to the credit and advantage of our fair Dominion.

### A DANGEROUS PARROT CRY.

At the beginning of the session it was a frequent incident to hear Conservative Members of the House taunt the Government with not having kept their election promises. That was started by the leaders and taken up by the rank and file until the parrot cry became a part of the set speech of every third and fourth rate orator to the left of the chair. As the weeks rolled by and measures of reform were brought up one by one, those who followed events with intelligent observation dropped the Siblethole as undesirable and even dangerous. They realized that it was unwise to direct public attention too emphatically to the progressive legislation being pressed forward by the Government.

### ELECTION PROMISES KEPT.

The repeal of the costly and unwelcome Franchise Act of 1885 and the substitution of a simple, cheap and equitable system in its place; the radical reform of the Civil Service Superannuation Scheme; the Postal Reform measures; the Prohibition Plebiscite bill; the various measures for opening

## PROSTRATED, EXHAUSTED.

### NO SLEEP—NO REST.

LL do not appreciate the words of John G. Saxe, who sang, "God bless the man who first invented sleep." But appreciation is not wanting to those who have suffered as Mrs. White, of Mara Township, Ont., who became so ill with nervous troubles that, to quote her brother, Mr. Donald McKee, a well-known resident of that beautiful section of North Ontario: "My sister had not slept a night for over three months. She could not have stood this much longer, and it was only when death seemed imminent that South American Nervine became the good prescriber. After taking the first dose of this Nervine she slept all night, and has now no sign of nervousness." This is a wonderful medicine in the severest cases of nervousness, and the greatest flesh-builder to be found anywhere in the world.—28.

SOLD BY W. W. BOLE.

way, thanked the gentlemen of the Senate and the Commons who so gallantly presented to her with loving wishes a very handsome hand painted Canadian dinner service as a souvenir of their regard and appreciation of her labors and good work in Canada, the tears would overflow, etc., etc."

Oh what a change my masters!

### THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Ottawa is rapidly emptying and the drowsiness of vacation time is settling over the Capital. Five Cabinet Ministers have gone to England, others have left for various points on this continent, not a corporal's guard remains in the city. So far the weather has been mild and even cool, but with the closing of the colleges and schools this week the holiday season will be on in earnest and then even the war will fail to arouse much excitement.

### A NOTE OF WARNING.

Speaking of schools and colleges one cannot but approve most cordially of the emphatic protest entered by the Ontario Medical Association at its recent meeting, against the over work inflicted upon the pupils of the public schools and the students of the colleges. Not a season goes by but the papers record lamentable instances of physical and mental break down caused by the abnormal strain of preparing for competitive examinations, and the papers do not hear of one case in a hundred. That parents are so blind as to fail to appreciate the awful injury their children must suffer sooner or later, is in comprehensible, and it is the duty of every educationalist, every physician and every newspaper to protest and to protest again until this menace to the well being of our country is removed. One notes with satisfaction the manner in which the action of the Association was approved by the Hon. G. W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of Education.

### The Masonic Grand Lodge.

The business of the Masonic Grand Lodge, convened in Winnipeg, was brought to a close last Friday afternoon. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: Bro. G. B. Murphy, M.W.G.M.; Bro. H. J. Eberts, D.G.M.; Bro. Dr. R. S. Thorburn, G.S.W.; Bro. W. A. Windatt, G.J.W.; Bro. Jno. Kechnie, Grand Treasurer; Bro. Scott, Grand Secretary.

## Wasting in Children

can be overcome in almost all cases by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. While it is a scientific fact that cod-liver oil is the most digestible oil in existence, in

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

it is not only palatable, but it is already digested and made ready for immediate absorption by the system. It is also combined with the hypophosphites, which supply a food not only for the tissues of the body, but for the bones and nerves, and will build up the child when its ordinary food does not supply proper nourishment.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper. All druggists, 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

## Refrigerators, Baby Buggies

AND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AT BELLAMY'S FURNITURE STORE.

A good corner lot, 50x125 feet, on Main Street for sale.

### Applications Wanted.

Applications wanted for the following six Departments of the Moose Jaw Public School:— Entrance Department, comprising Standards IV and V. Senior Intermediate Department, Standard III. Junior Intermediate Department, Standard II. Third Primary Department. Second Primary Department. First Primary Department. Lady teachers required for the three Primary Departments. All applicants are required to state age, salary required and qualifications, preference being given to teachers recommended by western educationalists. All applications to be in by 8th July. SEYMOUR GREEN, Secretary, Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N.W.T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Township.

W. R. WILLOUGHBY, B.A. LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Bellamy Block Moose Jaw Assn.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Ross Sts., Regina.

TURNBULL & McCULLOCH.

Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

A. R. Turnbull, M.D., C.M.

J. W. McCulloch, M.D.

D. R. P. F. S. L.D.S., M.R.C.S., SURGEON DENTIST. Moose Jaw, Assn. Office, Bellamy's Block. Office open July 19th to 23rd and 2nd to 12th each month thereafter.

H. McDUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. C. LUSH,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Open each month from 25th to 31st.

Newest and Best Styles of Work.

O. B. FISH,

Auctioneer and Valuer.

Main Street, Moose Jaw, Assn.

## McCormick Manufacturing Company

Having secured the Agency for the McCormick Manufacturing Co., I hereby announce that I am now ready to supply all implements required on a farm. The McCormick Implements have a reputation of their own in this country, giving entire satisfaction wherever they are in use. All kinds of repairing on shortest notice. A carload of lumber wagons just arrived for the spring trade. When purchasing a buggy don't forget to inspect our stock.

A. WILSON, Blacksmith.

## Quick Meal Blue Flame Oil Cook Stoves

The Right Idea for Warm Weather.

Prices and terms at our local agency. Leave orders early.

CURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.

Jno. Brass, Agt.

## House Cleaning

Time is here and if you requires any...

KALSOMING, PAPER HANGING OR PAINTING

For anything in this line, if you should consult the one designed who make it their business and are now prepared to give attention to all work entrusted to them. Good workman-ship at moderate charges.

Sanders & Hawkins

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.



## Church Directory.

### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.  
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. Y. P. U. Mon-  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.;  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. Y. P. U. Mon-  
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting  
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
All are cordially invited.

### METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11  
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;  
E. Y. P. U. Monday evening at 8 p.m.;  
Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8  
o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All  
seats free.

### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. (ANGELICAN.)

Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30  
a.m. Matins and Sermon, 11 a.m. Holy  
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-  
tins. Sunday School 2 p.m. Bible Class  
for Adults, 3 p.m. Evening and Sermon,  
at 7 p.m.  
Weekday Services—Friday, Evensong and  
Address, 7:30 p.m. Holy Eucharist on Holy  
Days and Saints' Days.  
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns  
Ancient and Modern are used.

## TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

The plebiscite was the key note of the Good Templars Grand Lodge session at Peterborough the other week. It cropped up continually, either by formal and explicit reference in reports and resolutions, or incidentally in the routine of work. At the mass meeting Mr. Duncan Marshall, organizer of the Dominion Alliance, and Mr. F. S. Spence spoke on the subject. Mr. Marshall said that he had visited thirty constituencies and had never seen temperance workers so thoroughly aroused as they were on this subject of the plebiscite. They must remember that this is the most important question that has ever been submitted in this country. The plebiscite, he said, had not been asked for, but had been freely given, and it was the duty of the temperance people to see that a right reply was given. He disposed of the chief argument against prohibition by asserting that the loss of eight millions of revenue would be amply made up by the diversion of the eighty-nine millions of dollars now spent in intoxicating liquor annually into legitimate channels of trade, which would increase the imports to such an extent as to more than make up the difference in revenue caused by the withdrawal of the eight millions referred to.

Mr. F. S. Spence, in the course of a vigorous speech, prophesied that the cause of temperance was sure to win in the end if the plebiscite were not won. Everything was moving that way. He referred to the rapid progress in temperance sentiment represented by the fact that Canada used one-fourth less liquor than the next best temperance country in the world. The principles they advocated affected legislation, and in less than two years Toronto had reduced its license by one third. Temperance people had a grip on the liquor traffic and every year less was being sold. Another indication of the triumph of temperance was the fact that it was becoming to be recognized that the liquor trade had no standing as a business. It was no more a business than sheep stealing. Another reason for believing that the end of the traffic was near was the forces in array against it. Outside the temperance lodges there were 20,000 women, the bone and sinew of the work. It so much had been done when the hands of temperance workers were tied, how much more could be done when every public school was a temperance society? In the Sunday schools and churches work was the watchword of the hour, and victory was assured.

In view of the interest attaching to the stand of Quebec upon the subject of prohibition, the Montreal Herald has detailed a member of its staff to endeavor to forecast the result of the plebiscite throughout the province. He reports that a French Protestant pastor declares his belief that among the English speaking people the vote will stand two to one in favor of prohibition, and that should the Catholic clergy throw their influence on the side of prohibition it would be carried amongst

the French Canadians. The general impression left was that the Catholic clergy were not enthusiastic on the subject. One member of the priest hood is quoted as regarding prohibition as an extreme measure, and therefore impracticable, government being an affair of compromise. It is needless to add that the stand taken by the clergy cannot but exercise a profound influence in the struggle.

A gallon of whiskey costs just ten cents to manufacture. Providing that the saloon keeper is honest with his customers and does not water it, he gets \$2.85 for that same gallon over his bar. Out of this amount the government gets \$2.00 in excise and revenue, leaving the saloon keeper and distiller about \$1.75 on very gallon sold.

Yet the man who grumbles most about the idea of imposing direct taxation, is the moderate drinker. If you put even brains into whiskey it will preserve them at the expense of hardening them, and some moderate drinker's brains have become so hard, that they cannot see that they pay a pretty stiff tax of \$2.00 on every gallon they drink, and besides this keep up a saloon keeper and distiller by forking out a handsome profit of four or five hundred per cent.

The Dominion Council W.C.T.U. some time ago issued a leaflet under the heading "Facts," giving alarming statements by which can be measured the magnitude of the liquor traffic and which are worthy of the careful consideration at least of those who have at heart the future of our country. The following is the burden of the refrain: There are in Canada about 75,000 habitual and 300,000 moderate drinkers; there are four times as many saloons as there are churches; nine times as many liquor sellers as there are ministers; and twelve times as much money paid for liquor annually as for the gospel. The amount spent annually for liquor is about \$55,000,000, an amount which would support 55,000 missionaries every year. About 10,000 deaths annually are attributed to alcoholism, 80 or 90 per cent of crime per year is traceable to intemperance, and out of every 331 persons is convicted and imprisoned every year for drunkenness alone. The traffic is protected by Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments.

Great Britain's drink bill last year went up to \$17,500,000 over 1896 and reached the enormous total of \$760,000,000. The amount wasted for drink was double that spent for bread, was more than all the rents of houses and farms in the United Kingdom and double what was spent in linen, cotton and woollen goods. The British nation is the only one which allows children under sixteen to purchase and drink liquor in public houses.

A foul breath is one of the greatest afflictions that a man or woman can have. An affliction not only to themselves but to those with whom they come in contact. A foul breath is a great discourager of affection. It would probably be more so if people only realized what foul breath means. Bad breath is one of the symptoms of constipation. Some of the other symptoms are sour stomach, loss of appetite, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, heartburn and distress after eating. These things mean indigestion. They lead to dyspepsia and worse things. They all start with constipation, and constipation is inexcusable because it can be cured—easily, permanently and quickly by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They give to nature just the little help that she needs. There is no case of biliousness, constipation, indigestion, heartburn, or any of the rest of the nightmare breeding brood that these little pellets will not cure. Send 31 cents in one-cent stamps to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1000 page Common Sense Medical Adviser, illustrated.

Jas. G. Chalmers, late of Moose Jaw, is practicing his hypnotic tricks in Northern Alberta. The Wetaskiwin Free Lance probed the professor rather freely, as it is wont, and James has taken to writing letters to the editor couched in friendly terms something like the following: "I have no hesitation in informing you that none other than an unprincipled cur would treat others as you have done me through the medium of your contemptible dirty rag. You are aware that the subjects whom I tried to hypnotize under unfavorable circumstances admitted that they did feel my influence." At which the editor exclaims, "Oh, McChalmers, McChalmers, how could you?" James is further advised to "Try soothing their heads in a bucket of chloroform."

### KIDNEY SENSE.

Cure alls are Out of the Question in Kidney Disorders—A Liquid Solvent—A Specific Kidney Tonic is the Only Safe Remedy.

How many discover when it is too late that the kidneys have literally been ground out by the little solid particles which are contained in the blood of all sufferers from kidney disease, and which accumulate in these organs. Common sense says and medical science has proven it that a liquid solvent which will dissolve these solids and eradicate them from the system is the only safe cure for kidney disorder. South American Kidney Cure is a solvent. It has been tested in almost hopeless cases, and there is yet to be recorded against it a failure to cure when it has had a faithful trial. Pills will not do it as they are not solvents. Don't trifle. Sold by W. W. Bole.

## A WICKED WAR.

### Eugene Debs Expresses His Opinion of the Situation.

Eugene V. Debs will retire from leadership of the Social Democracy. This is his determination, announced Wednesday last week at the national convention of the order in Chicago. In his annual address Mr. Debs, in speaking of the war, said: "This is not a war of humanity—far from it. It is true people have been starving in Cuba by thousands, but why? The original cause is because the capitalists of Spain and of this country ground them down and enslaved them to add to their wealth. What do we do? Do we send food to relieve them and do we kill off the capitalists who are responsible for the condition? No. We establish a blockade so that more of the reconcentrados are starved. We send over a fleet to capture the Philippines and we give a lot of contractors a chance to grow richer than ever equipping the army. We send a lot of workmen down to kill a lot of Spanish workmen who had nothing to do with creating the conditions and are in no way responsible for them. Meanwhile the capitalists grow fat on the situation. They lend money, secure valuable concessions, and altogether have a pleasant time out of it."

### Selfishness in Children.

The way to spoil a child is to give it all it wants and require nothing in return. The way to make a child grow up sensible and unselfish is to give it little and require of it much. For it is not what others do for us that benefits us, but what we do for ourselves and others.

There are parents whose only study is to gratify their children, and this they think is generosity. It is not generosity; it is selfishness. To gratify a child is a keen delight, but to make it do its duty is often troublesome. To let it off a lesson costs only a word; to give it a toy is an affair of a few cents; to say to it some fond and flattering words is no trouble at all. But the moment you begin to enforce a duty, or compel the faithful performance of a task, you encounter difficulties, you have to take trouble, and practice some of the cardinal virtues; you have to be patient, firm and wise.

The difference between a good parent and a bad parent is this: A good parent treats his child in the way that will be most beneficial to it when it is grown up; a bad parent thinks only of the child's enjoyment to-day.

### Dollar Wheat.

When the wheat is in the granary and the price is high in the sky,  
And the roosters are a-crowding,  
And the chickens are flying high;  
When the city fellers squabble  
For the farmers' views and votes,  
And the barn is full of tinothy  
And the bins are full of oats,  
Oh! it's then that a feller  
Is a feelin' at his best.  
With the rising sun to greet him  
For a night of glorious rest;  
And the babies a-crowding round him,  
And the colts are kicking high,  
When the wheat is in the granary  
And the prices reach the sky.  
There's something kind o' hearty-like  
About the sky and field,  
With the stubble here a laughing  
At a thingy bunch of wheat;  
With the happy birds a-singin',  
And the cattle in a doze,  
And the hired man a-comeing round  
To show his new store clothes;  
A feller feels contented  
And at peace with all the world,  
When the dollar flag is flyin' high,  
Like a blessing is unfurled.  
Oh, I tell you, Nancy's happy,  
And the gals are flyin' high,  
With the gran a-ray a-bustin'  
And the prices in the sky!  
—A. C. C.

A somewhat unusual accident happened recently on an engine on the Crow's Nest road. The water glass gauge burst, as they frequently do, and a piece of the glass struck the fireman on the neck, gashing one of the arteries. The injured man had a narrow escape from bleeding to death.—*Macleod Gazette.*

### GONE TO A SHADOW.

Racked by Pain, Bed-Ridden, Life Despaired of—South American Rheumatic Cure Was the Good Angel Which Stilled the Tempest and Piloted Safely Into the Harbor of Health.

"I was so troubled with sciatica that at times the pain and suffering I experienced was excruciating. I failed in flesh to almost a shadow. I was almost continuously in bed for over a year, and I had spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring. I had almost given up hope of a cure. A relative who had been cured of the same disease by South American Rheumatic Cure, induced me to try it. The first dose gave me instant relief. After using two bottles I was completely cured. Wm. Marshall, Varney P.O., Ont." Sold by W. W. Bole.

### MEN AND WOMEN

Who need to make money can do so without risk or capital by soliciting orders for our memorial edition of "The Life of Gladstone," by Castelli Hopkins, with introduction by the honorable the Minister of Education, Dr. Ross. This book is a Canadian classic. The story of his life is told with thrilling interest. His death and imposing national funeral will both be described and illustrated. 512 large quarto pages. It measures 8 1/2 by 11 inches. Retail \$2.50. Worth \$4.00. Magnificent binding, profusely illustrated. Prospectus 75 cents. Liberal terms. BRADLEY-GARRISON CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

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Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

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Shorey's make all have a guarantee card in the pocket.

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SE	32	17	25	"
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Cabin, \$47.50, \$50, \$60, \$80 and upwards. Intermediate, \$25 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50 and upwards.  
Passengers ticketed through by all agents in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged for all points.

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Saves Thousands of Lives.

Four years ago Jacob Dewitt, of Bay Island, was dragged to the verge of death by dreadful heart disease. He was given up to die. From vigorous manhood he had gone to a broken dependent wreck. He procured Dr. Ague's Cure for the Heart, used it faithfully, and today weighs 215 pounds, and lives to bless the day the great remedy was recommended to him. It relieves in 30 minutes.—24.

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## WOMEN OF WARTIME.

THEY ARE READY AND ANXIOUS TO DO THEIR PART.

Information For Those Who Want to Go to the Front as Nurses—Work For the Stay at Home—Daughters of the Regiment Think.

The clubwoman is going to do her part in the war. She has never seen hostilities before, but that did not prevent her from getting right to work the moment Uncle Sam decided to thrash the dons. In spirit the new woman does not differ greatly from the old one, the woman of 1861, who made herself so useful during days that were really dark.

But the method of the new woman is different. The woman of 1861 knew nothing about clubs. The woman of 1898 knows all about them. She belongs to half a dozen. It was the clubwoman who first began to talk of finding war duties. She brought to the search enthusiasm if not experience.

Of course some phases of her patriotism are almost ridiculous. The women military companies which have been formed here and there and the surprisingly large crop of impressionable and romantic young women who want to become "daughters of the regiment" are samples. Yet the male patriot occasionally does things equally absurd, and on the whole the woman of 1898 directs her efforts toward practical things.

One of the first of the many organizations to be formed by the new woman was the Woman's Auxiliary Corps of the national guard. The founder of the first branch was Miss Julia A. Burdell of Brooklyn, who was elected president of the New York state corps. From a handful of women gathered in a parlor this body has grown to be an extensive organization, which it is proposed to make national in character.

Lacking wounded and suffering soldiers for whom to make dainties, the members began their work by preparing 32,000 emergency bags of muslin. In these bags the amateur soldier is supposed to put his salt, pepper, coffee and other dry groceries instead of mixing them up in his haversack as he would do if it were not for the auxiliary woman. After this task is completed they will take up another one. They meet once a week and are prepared to meet often if necessary.

Then there is the woman who wants to be an army nurse and go to the front. The fact that the war department officials have said that no women nurses were wanted at the front has not discouraged her a bit. She believes that when the time comes her services will be needed. Meanwhile she is busy by attending first aid lectures, practicing bandaging and almost hoping for some accident that will give her a chance to show her skill.

The president and secretary of war are receiving letters from patriotic women all over the country anxious to be mustered into service. It may interest some of those to know that the homey woman has the



MISS JULIA A. BURDELL.  
call. While the typical army nurse is always described by the idealists as a youthful tender "angel of mercy," with a beautiful face, general in command of armies prefer middle aged and homely women for such service. A circular distributed by the superintendent of nurses in 1861 read: "No women under 30 need apply. All nurses are required to be very plain looking women. Their dresses must be either brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoop skirts."  
The pay given to nurses in the late war was \$12 a month, but it is said that hundreds of women of social rank and position, without waiting to be formally mustered in, served without pay or hope of reward.

The nurses during the civil war were furnished by the sanitary commission. If any women nurses are employed in this war, they will be supplied by the Red Cross society, which has recruited its ranks to meet the emergency. But it is by no means easy to become a Red Cross nurse. The enthusiastic young woman who has devoted her time to dancing and eucure parties will find that she must show something more than enthusiasm before she can wear a white cap.

In reply to inquiries as to the form of enlistment the regular application blanks and the following rules and regulations of the order are sent out from the Red Cross Hospital and Training School For Sisters in New York:

"In order to become a sister of the Red Cross the applicant must be of unquestionable character and unquestionable further, she must (1) take the regular two years and three months' course of training at the Red Cross hospital, or (2) present certificates from some reputable training school for nurses and take a six months' postgraduate course in methods specially applicable to war or other national calamity. At the expiration of the course, upon giving satisfactory evidence of requisite fitness, the candidate is graduated as a Red Cross sister and can thereafter act as such either at home or abroad.

"In cases of emergency nurses may be enlisted for the special need upon presentation of their certificates and without taking the six months' course mentioned, but it should be understood that at the close of the service in question their relation with the Red Cross ceases until they can be graduated in the regular way. In this connection, however, credit will be given for character of work done during enlistment.

"Candidates must have no idea that there is any romantic or sentimental attractiveness in the stern demands of war, pestilence or famine. The emergencies of the service are often most trying, sometimes involving privation and danger, and only those ready for such work can be of real use."

## FATE OF THE FRENCH EXILES.

Napoleonic Followers Who Came to This Country After Waterloo.

In passing through Alabama the attention of the traveler is directed to the remnants of a deserted village of rotting wooden huts in the suburbs of the present town of Demopolis, about midway between Selma and Meridian, Miss. Only a few of the log cabins remain; others have rotted to their foundations, but there are enough to show the traces of a village where lived aristocratic French nobles who sought safety in this wilderness after the restoration. After Waterloo and the hundred days a number of the followers of Napoleon fled to Philadelphia and subsequently obtained a grant of land in the Alabama wilderness. They located a village and called it Demopolis, signifying "city of the people." They named the district Marengo, and the county still bears that name; also the new American town near the "French village" still bears the name of Demopolis. Some of these exiles were of the most distinguished names in France at that period.

Count Lefebvre Desnoettes was a lieutenant general, had fought in the war of La Vendee, taking the command which the young Napoleon had refused and afterward gained distinction in the Napoleonic campaigns. He was the wealthiest man in the colony and at intervals received remittances from France. His source was never known to the colonists. He had a large orchard and vineyard and lived as royally as one can in a wilderness. Another, Colonel Nicholas Raoult, was with Napoleon at Elba and commanded the advance guard when he marched into France at the beginning of the second empire. At Demopolis Colonel Raoult kept a ferry, himself piloting the cars. It was remarked by the rough backwoodsmen that the "French ferryman" had "fine features" and must have been "a great man somewhere." In this land of liberty they had only a vague idea of the meaning of "political exile."

General Count Bertrand Clausel, a follower of Napoleon, was another colonist who, feeling rather lonesome in the wilderness, went to the larger town of Mobile, where he followed gardening. He drove his market wagon into town and himself sold the vegetables with the "greatest courtesy" according to the local chroniclers. He afterward returned to France and was created marshal of Algeria.

General J. J. Cluis was another of the exiles. He fought under Napoleon in Spain, and to him was given the custody of the royal person of Ferdinand VII., who was dethroned to make room for Napoleon's brother, Joseph.

These exiles were not successful farmers. They lived in poverty until such times as political changes permitted their return to France. The nobles finally returned and the others abandoned their grant, some returning to Philadelphia and others going to New Orleans, where their descendants live in the Latin quarter.

## Gunpowder.

The explosion of gunpowder is divided into three distinct stages, called the ignition, the flame and the combustion. The ignition is the setting on fire of the first grain, while the flame is the spreading of the flame over the surface of the powder from the point of ignition. Combustion is the burning up of each grain. The value of gunpowder is due to the fact that when subjected to sufficient heat it becomes a gas which expands with frightful rapidity. The so-called explosion that takes place when a match is touched to gunpowder is merely a chemical change during which there is a sudden evolution of gases from the original solid.

It has been calculated that ordinary gunpowder on exploding expands about 9,000 times, or fills a space this much larger as a gas than when in a solid form. When this chemical change takes place in a closed vessel the expansion may be made to do a work like that of forcing a projectile along the bore of the great gun or test tube in the line of least resistance.

## Sagan and the Kaiser.

It is related of the late Duke de Sagan, who was almost as much German as French, though he despised the idea of being "German," that on more than one occasion he was referred to by the young emperor in regard to points of etiquette. On one occasion when William wished to introduce certain French manners into his receptions he consulted the duke and asked him to superintend the new forms. "I would rather be executed," replied the duke. "If your majesty will look at the shape of my head and at that of this worthy general of yours, for instance, you will see that they cannot contain the same things. Who would think of putting soup in a Sevres vase and flowers in an earthenware tureen?" The emperor turned his back on his dukeship, looking furious, but in a few weeks he came round, when at a grand dinner he said loud enough to be heard by the guests, who looked in amazement: "No, no, duke, it is useless. Do not try to explain. There is no more room in my earthenware tureen."—Baltimore Herald.

## Fainting.

Syncope, or fainting, results from an inadequate supply of blood to the brain. The patient's head should therefore be lowered and all tight bands loosened in order to prevent the constriction. Let there be a generous supply of fresh air, being careful at the same time to avoid drafts. Friction may be applied to the extremities, always remembering to rub toward, not from, the heart. Cold water dashed over the face will often assist in reviving the patient, and smelling salts are often used as a restorative.

In the case of strong smelling salts one should never hold the bottle for any length of time close to the nostrils of an unconscious person, but pass it to and fro at some little distance from the face. Perhaps the safest way is to hold the cork or stopper of the bottle near the patient's nostrils, as that will answer all purposes and prevent injurious effects.—New York Ledger.

## Costly Bluff.

"Madam," said the officer, "I have a warrant for searching these premises for a valuable article of jewelry believed to be stolen by you."

"You have, have you?" she answered defiantly. "Well, you may begin by searching me."

The bluff was a costly one. The officer was a woman in disguise and found the pocket at the first drive.—Chicago Tribune.

## A Chance.

"But how could you have the heart to hang a man for stealing a \$10 horse?" asked the tourist.

"For two reasons," Rubberneck Bill explained. "They wasn't nothin' else to hang him for, an' they wasn't nobody else handy to hang."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## HIGH GEARED BIKES.

THE CYCLIST WHO RIDES THEM WILL PAY DEAR FOR HIS FAD.

The Theory Which Induces Many to Try Them Is Utterly Opposed by Practice in Their Continued Use—The Effect of High Gearing on the Heart—Some Wise Words.

Gears that are above the average are a bad thing for the cyclist this year, and a bad likely to be well paid for by the rider who takes an old car wheel and has it transformed into a cycle sprocket.

No hobby has been adopted by the irresponsible wheelmen so likely to render worthless all the possible advantages accruing from the exercise of riding a bicycle as that of putting gears on 100 to 120 on their machines.

The trouble is that it can never go far enough, for a crank should be about one yard long to compensate for the back-breaking effort of pushing a gear of 118.

Against a heavy wind it is quite out of the question to push one of these abnormally geared contrivances more than a few miles without sinking down in a state of exhaustion. In fact, one or two Sundays it has been extremely laughable to watch the high geared cyclist walking sadly along the pavement, pushing their wheels by hand, when riders with a rational gear were able to make headway on the wheel.

The fact that racing men use high gears on the track is not an argument that a young man who is confined in an office six days of the week and rides the seventh can use a similar gear for road riding.

The gears that are employed on some wheels this spring are positively dangerous to health at all there should be some commission empowered by law to restrain these youngsters before they become victims to their insatiable desire to outstrip some other rider in the height of gear.

Abnormal gears make an abnormal heart before the season is over. They mean that the rider at the end of what he thought was to be a day's pleasant outing returns home irritable, nervous, exhausted completely. The heart action is irregular, the mind tormented by a feeling of uneasiness and a general sensation of weakness is apparent in the limbs and vital organs.

Cyclists who have made a careful study of what is good for them and what is not good, instead of increasing their gears have reduced them. It is better that the legs should travel around with the cranks of the machine a few more times than that the constitution should be irreparably run down by making demands upon the physical organs which they are really unable to meet.

The bicycle will bring good health to any person who uses it wisely, and just as truly it will injure the general system if its use is abused. One certain method of abuse is to employ a gear wholly out of proportion to the physical strength of the person who is trying to push it.

## Sandwich Girls in London.

Sandwich girls are parading the streets of London just now in the sweet cause of advertisement. They are not particularly poetic or pleasant additions to the sights of this vast London town, and, in fact, they seem to me to emphasize a good deal of the square and unlovely character of the modern metropolis. You wonder to what straits these girls must have been brought before they consented to make themselves the subject of the gibes and the jeers of passers-by as they wander along muddy streets, clad in their cheap, shapely blue gowns, with their little sugar loaf hats and their pathetic symbols of office planked remorselessly on breast and back. They are pretty, some of these girls, and brazen, a great many of them, but the thoughtful



SANDWICH GIRLS IN LONDON.

spectator must wonder if ever these women will turn into the wretched, shambling, helpless beings who are the masculine equivalent for the parambulating advertisement.

The sandwich men of London, it is well known, can only be recruited from almost the very scum of the earth, or, as in many cases, from that pitifully numerous class of irretrievably ruined "gentlemen" who have sunk so far that they are willing to shamble hopelessly under the weight of advertisement boards through long dreary hours at the payment of 9 pence or a shilling a day. Surely this ought to be one of the forms of labor in which the "upward and onward" spirit of the modern woman with her thirst for equality should not penetrate.

## Röntgen Rays and Beer Germs.

Messrs. Doerns and Von Kuensberg, in Germany, have been investigating the action of the Röntgen rays upon germs contained in beer, and claim that the assumption that the germs which were destroyed belong to another variety with a stronger resisting power, to be without foundation, but that it is, nevertheless, proven that germs suspended in beer may be annihilated by the rays.

## Electricity for Wheels.

A French firm has announced that it has devised an apparatus by which a single bicycle may be run at a speed of thirty miles an hour, and a tandem as fifty.

## ANGLO-SAXON AMERICA.

An English Estimate of Jonathan's British Blood.

The ethos, morale and natural characteristics of the republic are distinctly Anglo-Saxon—quite as distinctly as are those of the United Kingdom. The best way of determining the distinguishing characteristics of a nation are to observe (1) the men who rule it, (2) the religion it professes, (3) the system of law under which it lives, (4) its literature. Now, we claim that in all these respects America is overwhelmingly Anglo-Saxon. Take the names of men who have ruled America in the past and who rule her now. Every one of them has the true English ring. Are not Washington, Lincoln, Garfield, English names? Take the names of the Presidents from the foundation of the republic—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson. They are quite as English as those of our own Premier. In the whole list the only name which is not English, or Scotch, or Irish is Van Buren, a Knickerbocker from New York. But no one seriously puts Van Buren among the great men of the republic.

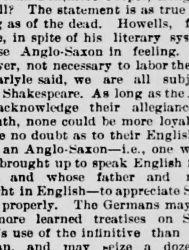
It is ancient history? Not a bit of it. Look at the men who rule America to-day. The President is Mr. McKinley, the Vice-President is Mr. Hobart, the Secretary of State is Mr. Sherman and is Mr. Day. The Secretary of the Treasury is Mr. Gage. The Secretaries of War and the Navy are Mr. Alger and Mr. Long. The Secretary of the Interior is Mr. Cornelius Bliss. But it is not necessary to go on; not a single member of the Cabinet has a foreign name. If we consider the question of religion, we shall at once have to admit that the religious complexion of America is distinctly and intensely Anglo-Saxon—two Anglo-Saxon, assert many of the religious critics. Look next at American law. Throughout the Union the common law of England is the law of the land. In only one State, Louisiana, its principles do not hold; and as our legal readers will remember, that great jurist, Chief Justice Marshall, laid it down that the common law of England is part of the law of the United States. The Courts of Michigan are more Anglo-Saxon than those of Edinburgh.

Lastly, the literature of America is distinctly Anglo-Saxon. What could be more Anglo-Saxon, or more "right English," than Fenimore Cooper, Longfellow, Lowell? The statement is as true of the living as of the dead. Howells, for example, in spite of his literary system, is intensely Anglo-Saxon in feeling. It is, however, not necessary to labor the point.

As Carlyle said, we are all subjects of King Shakespeare. As long as the Americans acknowledge their allegiance, and, in truth, none could be more loyal, there can be no doubt as to their Englishity. It takes an Anglo-Saxon—i.e., one who has been brought up to speak English from a child, and whose father and mother thought in English—to appreciate Shakespeare properly. The Germans may write far more learned treatises on Shakespeare's use of the infinitive than we do or can, and may seize a dozen new points in Hamlet's soul, but they do not appreciate the poet as does the true Anglo-Saxon. Only an American or an Englishman can read "Henry IV" and "Henry V" and feel the blood tingling in his veins or his sides shaking with laughter. That is our history, our poetry, our life, and no other race can understand it and love it as we do. At this very moment it is an American editor and American publishers, Mr. Furness and Messrs. Lippincott, who are publishing the most exhaustive collection of Shakespeare's plays ever given to the world.—London Spectator.

## A Complete War Time Clock.

Havana time is practically the same as New York's. Madrid is 4½ hours earlier.

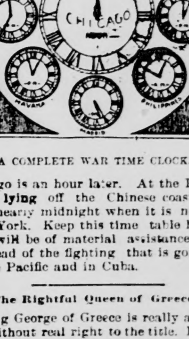


A COMPLETE WAR TIME CLOCK.

Chicago is an hour later. At the Philip pine, lying off the Chinese coast, it is very nearly midnight when it is noon at New York. Keep this time table handy, as it will be of material assistance when you read of the fighting that is going on in the Pacific and in Cuba.

## The Rightful Queen of Greece.

King George of Greece is really a usurper without right to the title. He is a Dane who was awarded the throne by the powers. The rightful Queen of Greece is Eugenie Christoforou, Princess Palaeologue-Niephar-Comnène, lineal descendant



THE RIGHTFUL QUEEN OF GREECE.

man to bear the standard of the Liberals. And so young Sir Edward Grey is regarded favorably. The "Opposition" calls him "the future Prime Minister."

He is a statesman by inheritance. His great-grandfather was Sir George Grey, second Viscount of Howden, who was father was Earl Grey of reform bill fame. His father was secretary to the Prince of Wales. He entered Parliament at 23 years of age, and was Gladstone's under secretary for foreign affairs at 30. That was six years ago. Sir Edward has great reserve power, deep forces, adroitness and capacity. But the powers may be in error. Just the same, he is the only prospective leader of the party of the "Grand Old Man" can point to as present.

## Popularity of Telephones.

According to statistics published in the London Electrician, it appears that the total number of subscribers in Great Britain is 10,660, which corresponds to one telephone for every 300 inhabitants. The corresponding figure for Germany is given as 400, for France, 1,300; Austria, 1,500; Belgium, 600; Holland, 100. Stockholm, Sweden, has one telephone for every 24 inhabitants, and it is stated that Manhattan, Kan., has one for every 23 inhabitants. This town is a county seat with a population slightly in excess of 3,000 inhabitants.

## Their Vocabularies.

An authority estimates that an illiterate day laborer in the rural districts will use only 300 to 500 words; that a skilled workman of more than average reading and information will use 5,000, and that an orator will employ from 3,000 to 12,000.

## SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

Author "Prehistoric Times, as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and Manners and Customs of Modern Savages."

Sir John Lubbock, M.P., F.R.S., was born April 30, 1834, at No. 29, Eaton place, London. He is the son of the third baronet of that name, who was an eminent astronomer and mathematician. The present Sir John Lubbock was educated in a private school and at Eton. In his fourteenth year he was taken into his father's bank in Lombard street, a business with which the family had been connected for several generations. He introduced many improvements in banking methods after he became a partner in 1856. Among them were "country clearing" and the publication of the clearing-house returns. So high did his reputation become in that line that he was chosen secretary of the Association of London Bankers and was nominated by the Crown to serve on the International Coinage Commission. It is, however, by his scientific works on the ancient vestiges and remains of man that Sir John Lubbock has most distinguished himself. He has written "Prehistoric Times, as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages," "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Conditions of Man," "The Origin and Metamorphosis of Insects," "On British Wild Flowers in Relation to Insects," also two volumes of lectures and addresses and a work on "Ants, Bees, and Wasps," besides nearly a hundred separate memoirs on zoological, physiological, and archeological subjects for various societies. He was President of the British Association during the public year, 1897. He has been President of the Linnean, Ethnological, Entomological, and Royal Societies. In politics Sir John Lubbock is a Unionist. He has been a member of Parliament for over thirty years, and at present is the member for the University of London. He has succeeded in getting no less than fifteen important bills through Parliament. His speeches in the House of Commons have been chiefly upon financial and educational topics.



SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

## SIR EDWARD GREY.

The Rising Hope of British Liberals and Possible Successor of Gladstone.

Sir Edward Grey has been mentioned as the future leader of the Liberal party in Great Britain. He is a young parliamentarian, who has attracted attention for the potentialities within him that for common sense in public life. It is true that no man in England is deemed competent of taking Gladstone's place. There is John Morley and there is Professor Lecky, but neither of these is considered good material for a leader. Mr. Morley and the Dublin professor are too strident for the rough work of leadership. Asquith is not regarded as a promising man. Mr. Chamberlain is considered an excellent Cabinet man and lieutenant, but even his best friends do not look for him to raise the Liberal flag. Sir Henry Fowler or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would either make a poor captain, but not a general. There is Sir Charles Dilke, but he has a past, and on this account chiefly he is not the

## upon death with fourteen years is not allowed.

Miss Nightingale knows, as all, but few ardent young volunteer nurses even imagine, all the sickening horrors of war. She was the first of all hospital nurses, the glorious pioneer of a noble and heroic work during the Crimean war is best estimated by remembering that before she reached the Crimea with her nursing brigade 60 percent of the sick and wounded British soldiers in the hospitals of Scutari were dying, but under her ministrations the loss was reduced to 10 percent. The war triumph indeed, but it was one in the face of great odds. There, had alone, lack of accommodation and ventilation she had to fight against. There were not the common necessities of a hospital, and the soldiers lay upon the bare ground, with the fetid air struggling for space from the gaping chinks in the walls. Into this purgatory came Florence Nightingale and her devoted band of nurses. The mortality was become enormous—soldiers who had not been wounded amounting to cholera, fever and dysentery. The hideous suffering had been exploited in the newspapers and public feeling was seriously aroused, but no definite and satisfactory action was taken until Miss Nightingale, a girl of good and wealthy English family, wrote to the minister of war and proffered her services. Six days later she took with her thirty-eight volunteer nurses, ten Roman Catholic and eight English Episcopal sisters, and twenty gathered from different hospitals. The work in Scutari was extremely difficult, and made still more so by the jealousies of officials. But the women labored on without a murmur. They watched sleep and night after night made the weary rounds with little lamps in their hand, their faces ministering to the sick, the comforted and the dying.

Then it was that a poet wrote "The Lady of the Lamp" and sufferers used to kiss Miss Nightingale's shadow as it fell across their pillows when she passed. Nor did the heroine herself escape. She caught the fever and barely escaped death. Nine of her gathered friends died of it, and many others were laid low, never to fully recover any more. This is the story of war.



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

The aftermath is different. The brave women were welcomed home with the acclamation from the highest to the lowest in the land. But for the ships, perhaps, Florence Nightingale never really came. Her heart was in her chosen work, and it is there to-day. She had planned hospitals, founded the Red Cross Society, secured better accommodations for the British soldier. No wonder all tender hearts the world over honor Florence Nightingale.

## A Big Match Expected.

Sweden expects 1,000,000 boxes of matches yearly, and has the oldest match factory in the world.

## HONORED BY A WORLD.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, MOST FAMOUS OF ARMY NURSES.

Her Recent Birthday and Her Kind Letter to the Committee Aberdeen Concerning Trained Nurses in Canada Recall Her Existence to a World Which Has Long Honored Her.

Miss Florence Nightingale, most famous of army nurses, has recently been brought again to the remembrance of Canadian people. From 10 South street, Park lane, London W., she wrote the Aberdeen case of her long thoughtful information-giving and kindly letters on the question of trained nurses. That was on May 3, just seventeen days after her seventy-eighth birthday. On the latter occasion she was presented by the Americans and American nurses residents in London with a memorial address of congratulation. She had won their love and gratitude by her interest in their volunteer nursing young for the army in the present war with Spain.

Miss Nightingale has served well for more than the allotted span of life, and now the bedtime of the Centenarian was come to her all day long, and all the days in a shaded room of her London home. It is a bedridden existence, but it is one made beautiful by the light of other days. No one forgets Florence Nightingale, nor does she forget. Her room is always littered with new books, magazines and papers bearing special reference to the womanly art of nursing the sick. She herself writes pamphlets on the subject still, and penicils and note paper are as abundant in that sick room as is prize matter. Health and youth have failed her, but not the old interest and zeal. Now as ever, she shrinks from publicity. No reporter or newspaper correspondent need send up his card, but she is always accessible and as home to anyone who is honestly interested in nursing or care of the sick, and who seeks her aid and advice in this way. Encouragement and counsel she has for much, but never an interview has she yet granted to a journalist. So it is easy to see how deeply alive she is to all matters concerning the nurses who have offered their services and are ready to serve their country in this present war.

From the first the aged heroine's interest has been made manifest toward them, and hence the nurses in London have a grateful appreciation of the memorial to the cheery sick chamber, for it is cheery, and a loyal spirit dwells undimmed there. She who has looked



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

upon death with fourteen years is not allowed, at the doctor's drawing, but to him, a brave heart is the sublime test of endurance.

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## BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

THE FULL AMOUNT PAID TO SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

A Vigorous Policy to be Taken Against Havana - Winnipeg will Have a New Senator - Construction of New Telegraph Wire Completed.

Captain General August reports a grave situation at Manila, and asks the home government for assistance.

Canadian Pacific Railway company's traffic receipts for the week ending June 14 were \$469,000, for the same week of last year they were \$466,000.

Lord Salisbury announced in the house of lords that arrangements are being made by which British officers will likely re-organize the Chinese army and navy.

President McKinley has been won over to Secretary Alger's views and a vigorous policy will be taken against Havana despite General Miles' opposition, as quickly as possible.

Gangs of peasants recently attacked and plundered the Jewish shops at Fryskatz, near Rzeszow, and wounded several Jews. The police fired on the mob, killing six of the rioters and wounding five more. Nine persons were killed during the rioting.

The earlier reports that the Turks had resumed the work of burning villages are fully confirmed. In the Borneo district of Albania 700 houses belonging to Serbian Christians have been burned. The Turks are committing horrible atrocities and the Serbian women have been murdered.

The claims of Canadian sealers arising out of seizures made by the United States in Behring Sea were finally settled today by the payment to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, approximately \$173,000, being the full amount of the claims settled under agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

A deputation waited on Hon. Mr. Blair recently in the matter of the new rules and regulations of the Grand Trunk against which the employees of that road are waging war. The minister promised to use his influence with General Manager Hayes to ensure a postponement of their coming into force until his return from the old country.

Senator Sutherland, of Manitoba, by his absence from two consecutive sessions of parliament forfeits his seat in the upper house, and when parliament opens again a new appointment will be made. Senator Sutherland, who resides in Kildonan, was called to the Dominion senate in 1871, but has been unable to visit Ottawa for the past two years owing to illness.

A fire and explosion occurred in the housing and compressors house of the Asbestos and Asbestos company's works, near Danville the other day. The men were instantly killed and one other so badly injured that he died shortly after. The loss to the company's property is heavy and the detention to operations will be serious, as a number of large orders were being filled.

The Newfoundland resolution for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands will be reported back to the Senate at noon tomorrow by the foreign relations committee. Their consideration begun in open session. The doors will be closed so long as the debate is confined to matters connected with the resolutions themselves, but if matters drift into a discussion of a treaty it will undoubtedly result in an executive session.

At noon the other day Mrs. Mitchell, wife of W. A. Mitchell, hardware merchant, of Kingston, Ont., partook of an evening meal for dinner. During the afternoon she was stricken with cholera. She was unconscious when taken to the general hospital, where an operation was performed, the broken vessel being united, but she died a short time later from loss of blood. She was just one year married.

The general assembly in Montreal, has concluded its session, and the remaining members, who were few, left for their homes. Dr. Warden suggested following the Methodist church's example and raising a million dollars or half a million to mark the twentieth century with a forward movement, and a committee was appointed to confer with the conveners of the various standing committees with a view to the perfection of a scheme having this in view. It was decided to send a loyal address to Queen Victoria.

The new copper telegraph wire in course of construction by the Canadian Pacific telegraphs from coast to coast, has been completed between Montreal and Winnipeg. The wire is working in splendid shape, and will give the telegraph company greatly increased facilities between Winnipeg and Montreal.

The first message over the new wire between the two cities was transmitted the other day from Manager C. R. Hosmer, of the telegraph system, Montreal, to Mr. Shanglemy the vice-president of the railway company, at present in Winnipeg, congratulating the vice-president on the completion of the work thus far to the west.

A MANITCAN AT MANILA.

A Letter from One of the Gunners on Board the Baltimore.

Your correspondent sends herewith a copy of a letter received by Mr. James Leggat, of Birtle, from his son Matt, who three years ago enlisted in the American navy, and who sends this just after passing through the action at Manila. He is a gunner on the Baltimore. Coming from probably the only Manitoban at Manila, I presume it will be of interest to your readers:

Philippine Islands, Manila Harbor, U. S. S. Baltimore, May 8, 1898.—I presume that by the time you receive this letter you will have heard all about the battle of Cavite. We came off with flying colors, with not a man killed and only sixteen wounded in the whole fleet. The Spanish killed and wounded must have been over 1,200, for we sank and destroyed ten of their warships and captured a whole fleet of steamboats, large and small. Each of our ships, seven in number, have two in attendance with a native crew. Our fleet consisting of the flag ship Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston, Concord, Petrel, McCulloch, Manchann and Zafira, the last two being transports, sailed into Manila harbor a week ago last night under the guns of Fort Corbador without being seen till we were inside of the harbor. They then fired at us but did not hit. One shell passed over our stern missing it by twenty feet. We steamed slowly all night and at daylight were opposite the ship and navy yard at Cavite. They opened fire as soon as they saw us, but we did not return fire until within a range of 6,500 yards, when we started in earnest keeping it up and getting closer and closer until within 2000 yards. By this time we had sunk the flag ship Reina Christina. An armored cruiser, the Castillo, was set on fire by an eight-inch shell exploding and bursting her boilers, killing the captain and most of the crew. She went down with nearly all on board. There were others that were sunk at this time, but I have not yet learned their names.

Two torpedo boats came out to meet us but suddenly met such a warm reception that one of them ran up on the beach and the other, getting a six inch shell amidships, was blown completely out of the water.

All the time of the firing we were maneuvering in a sort of figure eight, passing the Spanish ships and fort three times, changing our range and speed all the time, sometimes steaming sixteen knots, at other times at four knots, so that the Spanish shells all went past us. We stopped after a little over two hours' engagement and returned to where we had left the McCulloch in charge of the transports, and had some breakfast. While here we discovered that we had set fire to another Spanish cruiser. We could see and hear the magazines of four ships exploding.

After a short time we returned to the navy yard, the Baltimore taking the lead as she had taken the honors in the first engagement. We got within 1,600 yards, steaming at the rate of eighteen knots, firing at the moving ships and shore batteries, until every gun was silenced and not a Spanish flag hoisted. Soon after, however, the white flag of surrender was run up. Then we steamed back to the city of Manila, which is about ten miles from Cavite. Here we discovered that the Baltimore had fired the worst of the fleet, having been hit seven times and with eight wounded, none so seriously, however, but that they will be better in two months. No bones were broken, the wounds being only flesh wounds from splinters. Some of the other ships had not been touched. We sank and destroyed nine war ships and blew up a Spanish transport, loaded with explosives. Such a decisive victory is not known in the history of any nation.

The Spanish ships as seen at present, are only in part above water, perforated with holes, guns upset, smoke stacks and ventilators blown off and everything a mass of twisted iron. No wonder they could not hit us with such a hail storm about them. The Baltimore alone threw some twenty-one tons of shells during the engagement, which in all lasted about three hours, not all steady firing, of course, as we would steam past the ships and batteries, get out of range, turn and at it again, shells whistling over and all around us, but not doing any damage, plainly showing who was in the right.

We have deeply avenged the death of our shipmates on the Maine, sinking all those ships, destroying their crews and doing damages amounting to millions of dollars, for we have completely destroyed a large navy yard after taking all we required out of it.

Two days after the engagement a party of marines was sent ashore to bury a lot of Spanish who had been left behind. It was a horrible sight that presented itself to our view—bodies cut in two, heads lifted off, arms almost shot off and some scalded to death by steam. As the weather had the time, the stench was awful. Not a Spaniard was to be seen alive, but there were some 800 wounded in a hospital two miles away, who claimed our protection from the Manila men who have rebelled all over the island, and were even stealing the clothes off the wounded, and if any objections were offered cutting their throats. This they said was only on a par with the way the Spaniards had treated them for the last thirty years, and they were just waiting this chance to get even.

The natives are, as you would naturally expect, very bitter against the Spaniards, but when they pass any of us they take hats off and bow almost down to the ground, saying, "Amoramos mucho grande, make Spanyard run."

This must end my letter for the present, as a dispatch boat leaves soon for Hong Kong. MATT LEGGAT.

The New York Journal has a Cape Haytien dispatch which says: Another revolutionary uprising at Port au Prince has been quelled after a fierce battle. The revolt broke out in the night and the streets quickly filled with rioters. The troops were called from the armories at the beginning of the outbreak and their appearance was the signal for battle. Before the revolutionists broke and ran under fire of the soldiers two men had been shot. Many arrests were made.

## CAMARA'S FLEET SAILS.

RUMOR THAT THE FLEET WILL BOMBARD COAST TOWNS.

A Starving and Famine Stricken People Resolve to Burn Their City - Bull Rings in the Town Being Prepared for the Torch.

The state department at Washington has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "Charles V., Pelapolo, Patriota, Audex, Osada, Prosperi, Giralda, Predajo, Colon, with the minister on board, the Alfonso Doce, Canadonga, Antonio Lopez, Isla Cane, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco, left Cadiz yesterday. The first eleven passed the rock bound for Carthagena for orders; the last three had troops on board. This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores."

Among the rumors current at Madrid is one to the effect that Admiral Camara's fleet is heading for Boston to bombard the coast towns.

There is a feeling of great optimism in official circles and in the lobbies of the cortes, owing to the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet. It is said in Madrid that it consists of over twenty ships, including auxiliary cruisers, and it is admitted that it has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive. It is also whispered that the squadron when at sea was to be divided and to proceed to different destinations. Great secrecy is maintained here in regard to the destination of Admiral Camara's fleet.

The Spanish newspapers say that work is being actively continued on the fortifications in the Canary and Balearic islands. El Liberal reiterates the declaration that "if Spain has nothing to hope from the powers she is still able to defend herself."

Before the departure of the Spanish warships, a flag of honor, embroidered by the ladies of Cadiz, was presented to the officers of the cruiser Carlos V. The flag was blessed by a priest on the deck of the vessel, and the minister of marines made a patriotic speech. Capt. Anon subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the ships of the squadron on board the battleship Pelayo. Capt. Anon Camara, wired the premier the following message: "The reserve squadron and the troops of the expeditionary corps, on leaving Spanish waters, send greetings to the government and the fatherland, and affirm their desire to fight for them."

The minister of marine also telegraphed to the queen regent enthusiastic greetings from the squadron and the announcement of the determination to "fight to the last for the national honor." It is announced that Capt. Anon, after inspecting the arsenal at Carthagena, would return to this city and organize a third squadron of warships. He sent a message to the premier that he was very much satisfied with the condition of the squadron of Admiral Camara.

Premier Sagasta, it is said, hopes to prorogue the chamber of deputies next week.

Another report sets forth that the Spanish reserve fleet is going to the Philippine Islands. Fresh contingents of troops are being constantly called to the colors and there is great activity in the war and navy departments. Work on the fortifications at the different ports of Spain is being actively pushed and it is asserted that a third squadron of warships is to be formed immediately, to be composed of the Cardinal Cisneros, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII, and other cruisers. Cadiz X is to be the rendezvous of this squadron. It is the general opinion here that a protracted war is ahead and it is semi-officially announced that the government does not count upon the support of any power, and that even Germany, in spite of her great interests in the Philippine Islands, will do nothing to favor Spain.

A dispatch from Guantanamo says that the inhabitants of Caimanera have strewn the streets with straw and oil with the intention of destroying the city and fleeing to the hills. Caimanera lies four miles up the bay from Camp McCalla, under the guns of the United States ships and the situation is desperate.

A starving and famine-stricken people convinced of the ultimate triumph of the natives and without faith in the protection of the Spanish soldiers, the people are believed to have determined to leave their houses in ashes behind them and seek safety in the mountains to the north. The scouts declare that the story is accurate and say that every building of the town is being rapidly prepared for the torch. The situation of the besieged is a fearful one. The people are eating horses and mules and are scouring the hills for fruits and herbs. Occasionally brief bombardments by the U. S. ships leave the helpless citizens terror-stricken; no preparations for defense are being made. It is also stated that the Spanish gunboat at Caimanera has been loaded with inflammables and will be burned with the city, her commander declaring that she will never become a United States prize. The scouts also say that the Spanish soldiers are in almost complete a state of panic as are the civilians and that they could easily be induced to surrender. Some of the prisoners taken by the marines also say they believe the Spanish troops are on the verge of surrender owing to the awful lack of food. Captain McCalla of the cruiser Marblehead, and Lieut. Col. Huntington, in command of the reported Spanish rout. They received information that a general attack by a force of 3,000 Spanish soldiers and guerrillas on camp McCalla is contemplated within a night or two. Every preparation was made last night for an expected assault.

There was a brief bombardment of a block house opposite the bay by the Oregon yesterday and it is believed that during the firing at least a score of Spaniards were killed. Scouting parties reported the block house completely destroyed, but they were unable to discover any bodies, the remains of the soldiers who had been killed having possibly been carried off by their comrades.

Word has been received of the drowning of George Campbell and Peter Olsen, at Thunder Bay, while engaged at work in a diving bell recovering the cargo of the sunken steamer Povebia, which was lost about a year ago. When the bell was raised it was found that both men had been drowned by the water which burst through one of the glass windows.

## ONE DAY'S HAPPENINGS.

Duties, amounting to \$125,000, were received at Ottawa from Lake Bennett.

Haying will commence about three weeks earlier this year in Ontario than last year. Good crops are expected throughout the country.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Madrid says: "Captain General Augusti telegraphs that he has gone into the walled city, and will be unable to communicate further with the government."

The four buffalo placed in the charge of the Winnipeg civic authorities by the Dominion government have been safely removed from Silver Heights to the exhibition ground.

The Oxbow Milling company's flour mill was burned to the ground at twelve o'clock a few nights ago. There was no insurance. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary, no fire having been in the mill for thirty hours.

Several tenders have been received by the local department of public works for the draining of the Boyne marsh. It will probably be some days before the government will consider the tenders with the view to awarding the contract.

A good evidence of advancement of the rural sections of the province is the large number of new roads being opened up by the various municipalities; also the number of small places in rural municipalities seeking incorporation as villages.

Five destroyed nine buildings the other morning at 2 o'clock. Aitken's house, Terry Bowell's blacksmith shop, W. C. Dalton's furniture store, John Love's residence, S. Cunningham's and Mrs. Williams' residences. All the buildings were insured.

Mr. J. W. Greenway, of Crystal City, has been appointed chief inspector of the school lands for the province. His staff consists of nine sub-examiners and they are all now in the field securing data for the guidance of the government in conducting the next sale of lands.

Whilst returning from Burnside school, Chas. Oke, teacher, one of Boisvein's most popular and talented young men, met with an accident. His horse took fright and ran away, and Mr. Oke was picked up unconscious on the road some time later by a farmer passing. He died at his home shortly after. He was 29 years of age, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

A fiendish case of cruelty to animals was reported from Chatham recently. While Thos. Johnson, living near Morpeth, was employed with a team, one of the horses fell, while attempting to draw a heavy load. This so enraged the driver that he kicked the horse to death. Johnson will appear before County Magistrate Houston on Wednesday to answer for his cruelty.

The first shipment of cattle for Dawson City will be made in a few days by Mr. P. Burns, of Calgary, who is at present in Victoria. Mr. Burns contemplates shipping in all a thousand head of cattle during the season, 200 head being sent in the first shipment. The cattle will be sent to Pyramid Harbor and driven over the Dalton trail to Five Finger rapids, where they will be loaded on river steamers and taken to Dawson.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Sir Louis Davies, Hon. R. W. Scott, and Hon. C. Sifton, with Chief Engineer Collingwood Schreiber were at Ingois the other day to inspect the Soulanges canal. The place was gaily decorated. Mr. Fielding was asked to lay the first stone in the wall of the lock, and having done so made a brief speech, expressing his pleasure at the work done, and hoped that by 1899 there would be a 14 foot channel through the whole system of Canadian canals.

In view of the unsettled condition of the money market, on account of the Spanish war, Hon. Mr. Fielding, the minister of finance, has decided to postpone the proposed reduction of Savings bank interest until the 1st of October. If the state of the money market is then favorable the reduction will take effect on that date and in that event arrangements will be made to provide a 3 per cent investment for such of the small depositors as desire to avail themselves of the privilege. For this purpose there will be issued a Dominion 3 per cent stock in sums of \$25.00 and multiples thereof. Such stock will run for a period of five years, but will be redeemable to the depositor at any time on one month's notice. This privilege will be confined to such depositors as have \$1,000 or less in the savings bank. These arrangements will be seen will fulfill the assurance given in parliament by the minister that the interests of the small depositors would receive special consideration.

Down in front—a young man's fist attempt at mustache culture.

## GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE BATTLESHIP ALBION.

Items of Interest from the Atlantic to the Pacific—An Indian Caught in a Bear Trap—Saw Mill Hands Win the Strike.

News of the death of Senator Dr. Blois, of Quebec, has been received.

E. Macdonald, who reaped the sheaves of the verdant Hamiltonians by means of a sweatboard, will spend six months in jail.

There is a hitch in the proceedings in connection with the sale of the Le Roi mine at Rossland, and the chances are that the deal is off.

Wm. Dye, of Lawrence, was buried by the caving in of a gravel pit at Southwood. He was dug out badly bruised and will recover.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Simcoe county characterize as a sad and sinful opposition Principal Grant's on prohibition.

The sawmill men in the mills at Buckingham, Que., will in future work 10 hours a day instead of 11 hours as heretofore. They struck.

There is excitement in the neighborhood of the Forks Road cemetery in Moulton, over reports that gnomes have been tampering with the graves.

The report has been verified that "Bobby" Mitchell, of Arthur, well known in lacrosse circles, has been drowned on his way to the Klondyke.

A lunatic who thinks she is a sister of W. R. Vanderbilt, and who escaped from Pontiac asylum, is at liberty somewhere in the vicinity of Windsor.

Lucius Preffer, killed at a St. Thomas crossing a few days ago, leaves an estate valued at \$48,000 for the endowment of the Thomas Williams' home.

A box with a buzzing sound inside had the effect of scaring everyone out of the Clinton postoffice. It wasn't an infernal machine, though; it was honey bees.

Harvey Sims, a Berlin barrister, was kicked while playing football with the Rangers at Norwich, and so badly injured that serious results were feared. He is recovering.

The statutes of Manitoba enacted at the recent session of the legislature have been published in the usual book form. The promptness in publication is commendable.

It is understood that E. R. Cameron, barrister, London, Ont., has been offered the position in the supreme court, made vacant by the death of Robert Cassals. The position is worth \$2,600.

Snow fell in Collingwood, Ont., the other night, to a depth of half an inch. People coming down from Muskoka and Northern Ontario today report that last night was very cold, with considerable frost.

A C. P. R. engine in the Owen Sound yards took a trip on its own account and colliding with a train of cars suffered considerable damage. This, it is said, is not the first time this locomotive has run away.

Rev. Canon Henderson, of Orangeville, has started a movement for the early closing of stores, on the ground that late work on Saturday night unites the clerks for the proper observance of the Sabbath.

One of the most disgraced men in Almonte on May 24 was a big Highlandman who went to town to see the Montreal Highland cadets. The first two cadets he met were talking in their native tongue—French.

Fred Rathbun, a boy employed on a farm near Brantford, picked a dynamite cartridge with a pin and now he mourns the loss of two fingers and a thumb, while his forehead is ornamented with a deep memento of his own foolishness.

During a military review at Deutsch Eylau, near Osterode, East Prussia, a soldier in the ranks, whose identity is not established, fired at General Von Rube, wounding him in the leg and killing his horse, a searching investigation is proceeding.

A man named Richardson, of Nottawasaga township, went in bathing the other day. He swam across the river twice, and trying for the third time, despite the warning of his friends, was seized with cramps and drowned. He was 35 years of age and married.

At Green Lake, a short time ago, says the Battleford Herald, an Indian got caught in his bear trap, the jaws closing on one leg and an arm, and in this terrible position and suffering untold agony the unfortunate man was imprisoned for two days and a half.

The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, London, says: "Professor Rivier, of the University of Brussels, has been appointed arbitrator to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by Russia to Great Britain for the seizure of Canadian vessels in Russian sailing grounds."

Five Windsor bicyclists ran into a carefully prepared bed of carpet tacks. Their tires picked up twenty-seven tacks, and after the boys had made a few remarks befitting the occasion they walked home and hired a detective to look for the fellow that dropped the pointers.

The Canadian Pacific has practically decided upon building an addition to their present Windsor street depot in Montreal. The necessity for such addition has been felt for some time as the present quarters have been found inadequate to meet the growing demands. The addition will cost about a quarter of a million.

During the launching of the new British first class battleship Albion, 12,950 tons, at Blackwell, Eng., by the Duchess of York, the displacement of water caused an immense mass of water to rise on all sides, completely submerging one of the lower stages in the yard and immersing hundreds of people. Twenty-seven bodies have thus far been recovered, and it is estimated that fifty-nine persons were drowned. Another report, which is however discredited, says the warship sank.

## A BENEFACTOR.

It is very customary to describe the joys that life affords. One's being when the birds begin to twitter and to trill. And yet methinks the wildest and most inspiring song is that which echoes loud and the lot and dusty throng. When the ball game's fascinations hold you there in spite of heat. When peanuts are the only things that you have had to eat. Then comes a dulcet greeting, with the sound of clinking glass. "Tis 'Cool drinks! Lemonade, ginger ale and such!" It is true the youth's apparel has an aggressive, ing hue. But the sweetness of his carol makes his plumage good to view. And you lose the slight resentment that you might have had of yore. When you learn that "cool" means harmless and paralyzing nothing more. Ah, sweeter than the thrush which is jubilation raised. When the home team "makes a killing" and the other side looks daled. Is his slight and simple smile as good cheer he seeks to pass. His "Cool drinks! Lemonade, ginger ale and such!" Aye, a man with his red sweater and his cap, whose every word and gesture, prepared to serve the gods. For who believes that thrust within the city may not be as cruel as upon the sandy desert or the sea? So who would write of him except with an obsequious pen. This pious pilgrim, all alert to soothe his fellow men. Who lifts our drooping spirits as the shower revives the grass. With his "Cool drinks! Lemonade, ginger ale and such!" —Washington Star.

## High Lights.

If conduct is three-fourths of life, the other fourth must be good clothes. It is a wise man who never lets his wife know that he can put up shelves as well as a carpenter. A man who can dig the garden has a hard lot in life. His wife is always lending him to the neighbors. This would be a pleasant world if parents considered obedience as indispensable as dancing lessons. Next to knowing another woman's age, women always want to know whether her side combs are real tortoise shell. Among queer kinds of women is the woman who always wants to talk about what she was doing this time last year. —Chicago Record.

## An Artist.

"Your little boy seems to be very fond of painting." "I should think so. He will become a great modern artist. Why, he paints already in such a way that people can't make out what it is." —Flugetide Blather.

"Close Quarters" With Modern Guns. "Then they engaged the enemy at close quarters," she read. "Think of it, John!" she commented. "At close quarters! Think of the expression of hatred, the bloodshot eye of your opponent. Think of the look of terrible earnestness plainly apparent as they—'What do you suppose 'close quarters' means in a naval battle, John?"

"About two miles," he answered. "That is happened that she had to paint her mental picture all over again. —Chicago Post.

A Schoolboy's Composition on Spain. Spain is a country that we can see its finish. It will loose Cuba because it will be made. The American eagle will sweep over it soon and Spain has itself to blame for what will happen, for it stood have don it long ago and not wated it it was killed out like the man that would not pay rent in my father's house. The chief reason that Spain will go out will be war. War is on the American side, and he is going to fit it out for the Stars and Stripes. —New York Press.

Economy. "My wife spent 10 cents on the cart going down town to pay the gas bill and save 4 cents discount." "H'm—two cents out."

"Worse than that—she lost a \$10 umbrella." —Detroit Free Press.

Premature Announcement. "What a pretty sailor suit your little Willie has, Mrs. Simpson, and, Willie, where shall you wear it?" "I think mamma intends to take me on your yacht." —Manchester.

Was There, After That? Sailor (to her younger brother): Come—you ought to know—is there any chance for me?

Brother—Oh, you are all right! That isn't what's troubling Mamma. She's wondering if there's any chance for her. —Boston Transcript.

A Constant Reminder. Don't marry a woman who knows more than you. If you do, you will surely regret it. For this announcement that you had to be true—That she never will let you forget it.



## LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

This is Dominion Day.

I am getting a big boy now.

School closed on Thursday for the summer holidays.

Mr. Geo. Williams was in from the ranch on Saturday.

Rev. J. C. Cameron will hold divine service at Pasqua next Sabbath.

The C. P. R. pay cheques for June arrived on Wednesday. They aggregated \$16,000.00.

We are informed that there will be a boat race on the river after six o'clock this evening.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed by the Presbyterian congregation next Sabbath.

The United States has decided to send a squadron to invade Spanish sea ports. Spain is indignant at the threat.

The last issue of postage stamps have been considerably improved by the adding of the denomination to the lower corners.

Mrs. Crydermar, of Swift Current, who has been the guest of Mrs. Jno. Bellamy, leaves this evening to visit friends at Prince Albert.

Mr. Ching, of Calgary, is visiting Mr. D. McLean, of the C. P. R. He will spend a few days at the ranch, Maple Creek, before returning west.

Mr. D. A. A. Ross was in from Eyebrow Lake this week. He reports stock in that district in the pink of condition and hay abundant. Large herds of antelope are roaming the prairie around the Elbow.

The hay crop in this district this year will be the heaviest for a long time. Many of our farmers will be cutting "prairie wool" in preference to the lowland hay, as the heavy rains have given it a splendid growth.

**Free Press:** The committee representing the dispatchers, agents and operators on the Western and Pacific divisions of the C. P. R. met Manager Whyte Monday afternoon. Good progress was made in adopting a new set of rules and regulations to govern the men on these divisions. The interview was very satisfactory.

Dr. Graham, of London, Ont., an uncle of Mr. E. H. Moorhouse, arrived in town on Monday in answer to a call by Mr. Jos. Hughes, whose wife is very low with cancer in the womb. Dr. Graham is a cancer specialist, but as an operation was deemed inadvisable he returned the same evening, having urgent cases to attend to at London.

Owing to the present minister at Edmonton wishing to remain there until after the mid-summer examinations, an account of members of his family writing thereon. Rev. T. Ferrier will not leave for his new field for a few days. He left on Wednesday morning to spend a week on the ranch of Mr. W. J. Bradshaw at Parkburg. Mrs. Ferrier is still at Arrow River, Man.

The private car "Missabe" of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway, was attached to the Atlantic express Monday evening. On board were Mr. F. P. Gates, president of the road; Mr. Ogilby, of Toledo, a gentleman who uses all the ore from the Iron Range mines, and Mr. J. D. Rockfeller, jr. They were returning from a trip to the Kootenay, where they had been looking after mining properties.

An output of \$20,000,000 is what the Dawsonites say will descend the Yukon this summer. This was the amount that H. Loucks, the mail carrier, who reached Skagway on Tuesday last, was informed would come out. He was the last to take the mail in from the Coast, and the last also to bring one out, having left Bennett on the trip in on March 26th, and returned to that point, after spending three days in Dawson, on May 14th.

Toronto despatch: Inspector Rogers, of the Attorney-General's department, has gone to Rat Portage to look after the case of a woman named Clarke, charged with manslaughter. The trouble occurred some months ago. It is alleged that John Williamson and a friend went to a boarding house kept by Mrs. Clarke. They asked her to go out and when she went to her room Williamson followed. The woman slashed him badly with a razor and as a result she has to answer a charge of manslaughter.

Frank Oliver, M. P., interviewed in Winnipeg, while admitting that the Galicians are intelligent and industrious said they were not the class most desirable because they lacked means. On the whole, however, he warmly commended the immigration policy of Mr. Sifton, saying: "I think the administration has been good. The Minister is taking very active measures to promote immigration along lines I approve. Hon. Mr. Sifton's administration of the lands of the west has been very satisfactory, business-like and in the interest of the settlers. All the amendments made have had upmost regard for the welfare of the farming element."

The new postal regulations go into effect on July 1st.

Mr. Snodde has christened his hall "The Central Hall."

Rev. H. C. Sweet will return home in time for the Sunday services.

The Lumsden football team defeated the Police team by 2 to 1 last Friday.

Mr. T. O. Davis, M.P., was tendered a banquet by his constituents at Prince Albert last Friday.

Mr. Jagger, of Hitchcock & McCulloch's, has added a handsome canoe to the list of boats of the Moose Jaw Yachting Club.

Last Friday Michael Twohy, a London, Ont., policeman, was shot dead by a tramp whom he was arresting for beating a C. P. R. watchman.

An Ottawa despatch says: A. J. Magurn has resigned his position in Ottawa as Globe correspondent and goes to Winnipeg as chief editor of the Free Press.

Mrs. Motta and the Misses Motta, mother and sisters of Mr. Geo. Motta, of the C.P.R. roundhouse staff, arrived from Winnipeg on Wednesday on an extended visit to Mrs. Haigh.

During the Winnipeg Industrial convention of Western ministers is to be held to discuss things the different denominations have in common. This is a step towards Christian unity.

The Government have decided to send another commissioner to Macleod, N.W.T., to inquire into the death of the two men, Fraser and McDonald, whose tragic death from diphtheria in a car on the Crow's Nest Pass road was discussed in Parliament last session.

As intimated last week several new train cars were added to the Moose Jaw list on account of the Soo train running through to the Hat. The passenger list is now permanent and is as follows: No. 1 east, Leitch, Barton and Lord; No. 1 west, Barton, Cunliffe and White; Soo line south, Hyslop and Vance; Soo line west, Waddell, Hubbell and Barreau.

Interviewed before leaving Toronto, Lieutenant Governor Cameron said: "I have forsaken politics for five years, and will conduct myself irrespective of party while I occupy the new office. I understand a number of my staff out there are Conservatives. I do not purpose dismissing one for that reason. I will dismiss no one who is competent. If any are not competent they must go."

A letter received in Ottawa on Tuesday from Glenora says that one of the companies of the military expedition to the Yukon threatened to mutiny because they were used as pack mules and badly fed. The company is said to be of Fredericton. St. John, the writer of the letter, is attached to the expedition and adds that Commander Evans is having a lively time of it with his men.

The following are the officers elected for the Sovereign Grand Orange Lodge: Sovereign Grand Master, Mr. N. Clarke Wallace; Deputy Grand Master, Major Armstrong, St. John, N.B.; Secretary, Mr. W. M. Lockhart, Allison; Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Parkhill, Midland; Chaplain, Rev. W. F. Wilson, Hamilton; Director of Ceremonies, Mr. T. Flood, Toronto; Grand Lecturer, Mr. A. C. D. Brown, St. John, N.B.

Western Manitoba's big fair will be held at Brandon July 19, 20, 21 and 22. The grounds and buildings have been greatly improved, and splendid prizes are offered. For instance, \$200 is the prize offered for best Red Fife wheat. The Royal Canadian Dragoons will be in camp at Brandon during the fair, and will give musical rides and military sports. There will be speed events, and bicycle and foot races, trap shooting, etc. In addition there is the experimental farm to be visited. Further particulars will be given.

## BIRTHS.

McCulloch. At Moose Jaw, on Sunday June 26th, 1898, the wife of Dr. J. W. McCulloch, of a daughter.

Pascoe. At Moose Jaw, on Sunday, June 26th, 1898, the wife of Wm. Pascoe, of a daughter, (still born).

Grayson. At Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, June 28th, 1898, the wife of J. H. Grayson, of a daughter.

## DEATHS.

Grayson. At Moose Jaw, on Thursday, June 29th, 1898, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grayson.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

**DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER**

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Mrs. W. C. Sanders returned from Regina yesterday.

A bicycle pump "made for Morgan & Wright, Chicago," awaits an owner at THE TIMES office.

The stones are being placed on the ground for the new implement shed of the Massey-Harris Co.

Rout Snodde has bought the property next to the Ottawa Hotel and is renovating it for a dwelling house.

Rev. Mr. Vrooman, our new Methodist minister, will conduct the services next Sunday for the first time.

Mr. Wm. Beatty, of McDonald & Riddell's, has left to assume charge of Mr. Hitchcock's ranch north of Chaplin.

Mr. J. K. McFinnis, editor and proprietor of the Regina Standard, and wife, have gone to Prince Edward Island on a holiday trip.

N. E. Davin, Esq., M. P., will, on his return from Ottawa, on July 5th, address Winnipeg Conservatives in the Maple Leaf club rooms.

Mr. S. McCague arrived from the west this week and is the latest addition to Slater's tailoring staff. Moose Jaw is a "dressy" town and keeps the tailors busy.

Mrs. Munns left on Wednesday evening to visit her parents at Owen Sound. She will be absent until after Christmas, when Mr. Munns will also visit the east.

Engineer Geo. Young and Fireman Jno. McAllister arrived from Oshawa on Wednesday. Mr. Young has been absent since last fall, but he will now run out of Moose Jaw for a while at least.

Mr. C. B. Compston, formerly chief dispatcher at this place, spent a few days in town this week, renewing old acquaintances. Moose Jaw has changed considerably since Mr. Compston was chief.

The outfit of Mackenzie & Mann, which were engaged on the proposed Teslin Lake railway, passed through Moose Jaw on Monday evening en route to Winnipeg. There were sixteen cars in all—ten of horses and six of grading machinery.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle (Dr. Grisdale) visited Moose Jaw and preached in St. John the Baptist's church, and on St. Peter's Day celebrated the Holy Eucharist. His Lordship left on Wednesday afternoon for Qu'Appelle.

English church services next Sunday, July 3rd, will be at St. John the Baptist's church, Moose Jaw, Mr. J. L. Oldridge de la Hay, at 11 o'clock; St. John the Evangelist, English Village, Rev. W. Watson, 10:30; at Barlee's, Buffalo Lake, Rev. W. Watson, at 3 o'clock.

The moving forward of the old depot last week left the space for the unloading of baggage very limited, and the crowds that go to see the "cars coming in"—especially on Sunday evening—make it very inconvenient for passengers and those having business to transact.

Mr. W. F. Lee has completed his contract for the excavation work for the new depot and returned to Winnipeg the other evening. Contractor Sharpe is making good progress with the masonry work. The first cornerstone—three cars—of Calgary sand stone arrived on Wednesday. By all appearance it is the intention to rush things.

Mr. J. H. Smith received a severe shaking up in a runaway accident on Monday. When at the slaughter house a dog frightened his horse while he was in the rig filling a barrel of feed for the pigs. The horse gave a sudden start and ran away, throwing Mr. Smith out of the rig. He fell across the wheel and sustained severe injuries to his shoulder and chest. He is able to be around but is unable to work.

Hon. John Costigan, ex Minister of Marine has gone to Edmonton, en route to Peace River on a prospecting tour. He will travel mostly by canoe. He goes in by Athabasca river, Lesser Slave river, and Lesser Slave lake, up the Peace to the junction of Finlay and Parsnip rivers, and expects to reach the Omenica district before winter. Returning he will come out by Snokly river. Mr. Costigan will hire three men at Edmonton.

The Territorial Government have an engineer and a good gang of men opening up a wagon road from Edmonton to the north end of Lesser Slave Lake, which is expected to be completed this week. This will make connection with an old wagon road from the lake to Dunvegan, a distance from Edmonton of about 450 miles. There is a pack trail from Dunvegan to St. John's and on to the Finlay, Omenica and Cassiar districts.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Professor Robertson, Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner, will sail on July 2nd for the old country. They will visit Paris to make arrangements for the Canadian exhibit at the world's fair and also to establish a commercial agency in London and to arrange for an exhibit of Canadian goods at some of the larger fairs. Mr. Fisher will also devote some attention to the study of the patent laws.

Messrs. J. H. McCaul and R. Boez, of the Qu'Appelle Felt and Boot Company, were in town this week purchasing wool.

Mr. W. W. Bole was in Regina on Monday and Tuesday attending the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. T. B. Baker left Monday evening for Prince Albert, Dundern, Duck Lake, etc., and will spend a couple of weeks with the ranchers.

The United States lost twenty-two killed and seventy to ninety wounded, and the Spaniards thirty-nine killed in the recent fight near Santiago.

A bad hail storm swept over a large district in North Dakota last Thursday. It is estimated that the damage done to the crops will exceed one million dollars.

The household effects and furniture of Rev. W. Watson, who is leaving town, will be offered for sale at his residence on Saturday, July 9th, at one o'clock.

The new press for Mr. J. H. Kern's brick yard arrived from Michigan this week and is being put on the grounds for operation. Mr. Kern expects to commence work on the new hotel next week.

Mr. John Brooks, of Pense, reports a severe hail storm in his district the past week. As the grain is not far enough advanced to be ruined there is still hope that it may recover and make a crop.

Brakeman Jos. Doran left for his home in Ontario this week on account of ill health. Joe has only been here for about a year, but has made many friends who cherish sincere hopes for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Hugh McDougall has commenced the erection of a commodious six roomed frame house on Athabasca Street. Next week we expect to have several more building announcements to add to Moose Jaw's already lengthy list.

At a meeting of the directors of the Agricultural Society last Saturday the question of an excursion to Indian Head was taken up. The meeting was postponed until to-morrow when it will be decided what action will be taken.

Mr. Henry Bates has purchased from Mr. McDougall the premises now occupied by Mr. Jas. Ostrander, and will take possession on Monday. Mr. Bates will conduct a first class boarding house and solicits the patronage of his former customers.

We understand that there is a proposition from the C. P. R. to pay a share of the expenses of keeping riders on the track east of Dunmore, to turn back cattle, until such time as the line is fenced. The proposition is a very good one.—News

A telegram from Toronto says: An advance of 20 to 25 per cent. in freight rates on stoves, machinery and dry goods to the Coast will come into effect on Saturday on the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern. It is said that this will not affect us here.

Master Kelsey Watson, who has been in the Medicine Hat hospital for the past month, undergoing treatment for complicated bowel trouble, is now able to be around, after a severe attack of measles. It was found necessary to perform a second operation, from which he is now recovering.

Mr. John J. Young, editor of the Calgary Herald, is mentioned as a probable candidate for the Legislative Assembly in the next elections. He is mentioned to run for High River, near Calgary, Mr. Lineham's constituency. Mr. Lineham has not yet announced whether he will offer for reelection.

Mr. Chas. Nicholle was in from the Valley this week and reports the stock of that district in the best of condition. He complains, however, that the cattle buyers stick too close to the railway lines and do not visit the ranching country between Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. He alone has over 200 head for sale, besides what other parties may have to dispose of. But as yet no buyer has been seen that way.

Dr. Coulter, Deputy Postmaster-General, says the new dead letter offices at Montreal, Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria, will be manned with clerks sent from the head office at Ottawa, and who were engaged in the same work at headquarters. A Superintendent will be at the head of each branch in each city and will be directed from Ottawa. Major Walsh will be the chief superintendent of the service. The staff are liable to be moved around. The service will commence on July 1st.

Mr. R. D. MacLeod, president of the Whitney Glass Works, New York, and his brother, A. E. MacLeod, of Parsboro, N.S., arrived over the Soo line Monday morning and spent the day with their brothers, M. J. and D. D., before proceeding to Prince Albert to visit another brother, Samuel, who is one of the leading merchants of the northern city. They will return next week and spend a few days in town enjoying the hospitality of their brothers, after which they will continue their journey to the Coast, and return to New York by American roads.

Mr. Wm. McLeod, who is in charge of the Presbyterian mission field at Cottonwood, paid Moose Jaw a visit yesterday.

Mrs. Mulvey, daughter of Mrs. Wm. Watson, arrived from Dubuque, Iowa, last Friday morning on a three months visit to her mother.

Mr. Jno. McGillivray, of the Cottonwood settlement, arrived in town yesterday morning on a visit to his sisters, Mrs. J. J. McLean and Mrs. Ross.

The brass band ball on Wednesday evening was another success, although not so largely attended as the first. A financial statement will be given next week.

Mr. Jas. Marshall, of Willow Bunch, passed through town last week with five greyhounds, which he secured in Regina. Wolves in the ranching district at the Bunch have become so numerous that they are attacking full grown animals. Mr. Marshall hopes with this formidable pack to clean out these pests.

Mr. and Mrs. Giffin, who passed through a few days since on their honeymoon trip to the Coast, returned last Saturday and spent several days in town as the guests of Mrs. Giffin's sister, Mrs. J. H. Grayson. They left Tuesday evening to visit friends at Altana, Man., before returning to their home at Sidney.

The growing popularity of Canada means was never better shown than now, says a London, Eng., report a few days ago. Happily for them, their fine quality gives them a lead, and they are filling a breach caused by the lack of quality spoken of. They have grappled with the continental trade and are bringing equally as good, if not better prices than the larger portion of the arrivals of that cure.

Mayor Bogue returned from his pleasure trip to the Coast on Sunday and reports having had a very enjoyable time. The trip through the mountains surpasses anything he ever saw, and the scenery of the Coast cities and Vancouver Island is most beautiful. While in Victoria he enjoyed a twenty-five mile drive on one of the pleasure roads, but that was only a small portion of what is to be seen at that ideal resort. The Klondike excitement has somewhat subsided, but yet every ship going north is heavily loaded. Mrs. Bogue will remain in Victoria for some days yet.

## The Pienie Season...

Has arrived—call and see our lunch baskets.....

Our Stock of Stationery is Now Complete.  
Full Line of School Supplies.

THE BAZAAR

WOOL WANTED.

The Qu'Appelle Felt and Boot Co., Limited,

Will pay the best market price for Sheep Pelts and Wool, short preferred. Correspondence solicited. Address, Qu'Appelle Station.

## IMPOUNDED.

On June 13th, large brown mare, one horse colt, with white strip on face, branded H on left hip; one brown horse colt, branded H on left hip. If not claimed will be dealt with according to law. JAS. CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper, 22 17-28, 50 32p.

## WANTED.

Honest, energetic young men; farmers, sons, teachers, students, clerks and others who are admirers of Mr. Gladstone and would like to spend the next three months in selling the matchless story of his life. We teach you how to do the work and guarantee success. From \$2.00 to \$5.00 a day absolutely sure. There is no fear of failure and it will be enjoyable work. Particulars furnished free. BRADLEY-GARRETTSON CO., LIMITED, Toronto.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, - MOOSE JAW.

WAGGON'S GUIDE & POCKET DIRECTORY 50c

## Light... Summer Coats and Vests...

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S IN ABUNDANCE AT

M. J. MacLeod's

We have on hand 200 men's, boys' and children's summer coats and vests in mohairs, alpaca, linens, serges, etc., which we must clear off during the next month. We have men's ranging from \$1 to \$5.00; boys' and children's from 50c. to \$2.50. Mothers! bring your boys and have them fitted with clothing to suit the season. Fathers and young men! come in and fit yourselves.

STRAW HATS  
STRAW HATS  
STRAW HATS

Men's, boys' and children's straw hats in all the newest shapes and styles in brown, black and white straws. See our boys' and children's straw hats at 25 cts., men's at 35c. and 50c. Buy your straw hat from us; we have one for you.

M. J. MacLEOD,

The Up to Date Clothier and Furnisher.

## SEVEN YEARS.

It is now seven years since we opened business in Moose Jaw, and this year our stock is larger than ever. Our watches, clocks, jewelry, silver and cutware are all of high quality. We have also added a line of high grade spectacles. We guarantee perfect fit.

REPAIRING.—We make a specialty of repairing high grade watches and jewelry. Having had sixteen years' experience at bench work, we will guarantee thorough satisfaction.

J. U. MUNNS.

Under New MANAGEMENT

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has purchased the livery stable on River Street and is now conducting a first class livery, feed and sale stable. Good driving horses and handsome new buggies, single and double, to hire. Draying to all parts of the town. Terms reasonable. Patronage solicited.

Henry Bates.

Annab's old stand.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRESH FRUIT

Having again secured the agency for the British Columbia Fruit Exchange I am now in a position to supply the trade with all kinds of fresh fruit at wholesale prices. Order at once and secure your fruit direct from the orchards.

Thomas Healey.